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HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Ancient City of York;
COMPRISING ALL THE
MOST INTERESTING INFORMATION,
Already Published in Drake's Eboracum;
ENRICHED
WITH MUCH ENTIRELY NEW MATTER,
FROM OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES,
AND
Illustrated with a Neat Plan of the City, and many Elegant Engravings.

By WM. HARGROVE.



IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. II.—PART II.

YORK:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY WM. ALEXANDER, CASTLEGATE;
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1818.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Ancient City of York;

CONTAINING THE
MOST INTERESTING INFORMATION
RESPECTING THE
WITH MUCH ENTIRELY NEW MATTER

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ADVERTISEMENT.

*AFTER it was concluded to publish the "**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF YORK**" in Two Volumes, and the printing of the second was very far advanced, fresh matter presented itself, too important to be omitted ; as the rejection of it would not have comported with the plan of the work, and would have left the execution incomplete. These additions have swelled the Second Volume to an unusual bulk ; it is therefore divided into Two PARTS, thus making the whole into THREE VOLUMES.*

This affords an opportunity of introducing, in the third title-page, a beautiful Vignette of the GATEWAY to the ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE ; and the View of Clifford's Tower, serves as a frontispiece to this Second Part.

It is proper to observe, that in dividing this Volume, the TABLE OF CONTENTS for the WHOLE, remains at the beginning of PART I. ; and that the INDEX to the WHOLE, is at the end of PART II.

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SECTION VI.

Streets and Public Buildings, ancient and modern, within MONK-WARD; including a brief Historical Description of each, with occasional Observations.

MONK-WARD commences on this side of the city, at the short narrow street between Colliergate and Fossgate, called

WHIPMAWHOPMAGATE.

Whence this name is derived, seems not to be known, at present. The House of Correction was anciently on *Peaseholme-Green*, in it's vicinity, and this street may have been a boundary for the public whipping of the delinquents; or we may even suppose it of still earlier origin, when it probably was itself the site of a prison of that kind.

The east end of St. Crux' church, already described, adjoins this street; but formerly there was a row of houses before it, which were removed to widen the street. Not long ago, Whip-

mawhopmagate was the market for shoes and boots; but very few are at present exposed there for sale; it being now chiefly remarkable as the *basket market*; of which a very considerable number are offered for sale every Saturday.

A very good travellers' inn, stands in this street, "THE OLD GEORGE;" which, in consequence of the buildings being pulled down, that inclosed the east end and south side of St. Crux' church, is now mostly called the George in *Pavement*, to distinguish it from a large inn of the same sign, in Coney-Street. Nearer *Foss-gate*, is a passage leading into Hungate; known by the name of

STAINBOW-LANE.

It is ancient, narrow, and very confined; and is only remarkable from it's vicinity to the site of a very spacious monastery, which formerly occupied nearly all the ground from *Whipmawhopmagate* to the river Foss. It was called

The Monastery of THE FRIARS CARMELITES.

Drake, in speaking of this monastery, expresses himself so fully, that the following ac-

count extracted from his *Eboracum*, will be found interesting: “ Here stood formerly the house or convent belonging to the Friars Carmelites, or *Fratres de Monte Carmeli*, in York, who had a chapel, or church, dedicated to the honour of our lady St. Mary. The religious order of the Friars Carmelites was one of the four orders of Mendicants, or Begging Friars; taking both it's name and origin from *Carmel*, a mountain in *Syria*; formerly inhabited by the prophets *Elijah* and *Elisha*, and by the children of the prophets:” From them, this order profess to derive their origin in an uninterrupted succession; but the method in which they attempt to prove their antiquity, is too ridiculous to be rehearsed. Some amongst them pretend they are nephews to Jesus Christ. Others go farther, and make *Pythagoras* a Carmelite; and the ancient Druids regular branches of their order.

“ The site of their monastery in York, is particularly expressed in a charter of confirmation, granted to them by king Edward I., in the 28th year of his reign, or anno 1300, dated at York. It appears here, by *inspeximus*, that *William de Vescy* gave them the first piece of ground to build on, and bestowed upon them all

his land, messuages, and tenements, that he had in a street, or lane, called *le Stainbogh*; extending in length and breadth towards the water of Foss, to the south; and from a street or lane, called *le Mersk*, towards the king's street, called Foss-gate, to the west.

“ In the reign of Richard II., Henry de Percy, lord of Spofford, had leave of the king to grant to these friars a piece of ground to the west, contiguous to their house, sixty feet long, and sixty broad, for the enlargement of their monastery. This piece of ground, but of somewhat larger extent, viz.: one hundred feet long and one hundred broad, was granted to them afterwards, by John Berden and John Braythwait, to the same use as the former. Confirmed by king Richard II. at York, in the 16th year of his reign, or anno 1393.

“ Before this, viz., anno reg. regis Ed. II. 8°. or anno 1314, that king, then at York, bestowed a messuage and yards upon the prior and brethren of this order, situate in the street of *Mersks*, as the record testifies, (though no such name of a street is known to us at present) which he had of the gift of *Galfrid de Saint Quintin*, contiguous to their house, for the enlargement of it. The

same king, by another grant, dated a day after the former, gives leave to these friars to build a key, *kaya*, or wharf, on his *vivary* of the *Foss*, in their own land, and within their close: And so builded, to keep to them and their successors for ever. And moreover, that they should have a *boat* on his said *vivary*, to fetch stone, wood, underwood, or other necessities, as well under *Foss-Bridge*, as from any other place on the said *vivary*, or fish pool, to their key so built, for the use of the said monastery.

“ The same king, in the ninth and tenth years of his reign, grants to these friars, by two deeds dated at York and Lincoln, all those houses, with their appurtenances in *Fosse-gate*, which he had of the gift of *Thomas* the son of *William le Aquiler*, of York, and *Cicity*, his wife. Also all that land with appurtenances in the same city, extending in length and breadth, as the writing witnesses, which he had by gift from *Abel de Richale* of York: To have and to hold, &c., for ever, for the enlargement of their monastery.

“ That I may omit nothing relating to this friary which I have found, I shall give what *Mr. Torre* has collected from the church records regarding them. There being no notice taken of

this monastery, in York, in the *Monasticon*; or in *Speed's* catalogue of religious houses."

"April 1, 1304, a commission was issued out to dedicate the church-yard of this friary, in that place where these friars then inhabited; within the limits of the parish church of St. Saviours.

"Jan. 1, 1320, William, archbishop of York, made this ordination, between John Pykering, rector of the church of St. Crux, and the prior and brethren of the order of *St. Mary de Monte Carmeli*, about certain tythes, houses, and possessions, belonging to that church, by reason of those places which the said prior and brethren had inhabited, or did acquire in the said parish; the same containing nineteen feet in breadth from the inner part of *Fossgate*, and of the latter part seventeen feet per *Staynebow*; viz.: that the said prior and brethren, and their successors, shall be free and quit for ever from payment of those tythes, oblations, and obventions, saving the right of the said parish church, for them and others of burial amongst them. And in satisfaction of damage done to the said church in this respect, the said prior and brethren shall give and pay yearly for ever to the said rector, *nomine ecclesie sue*, the portion due to the vicar out of the profits of the said church.

“ And May 24, 1340, a decree was made betwixt the rector of St. Crux, on the one part, and the prior and brethrent of the Carmelites on the other, about the celebration of divine service, in a certain oratory in *Fossgate*, erected on the gate of the said priory: That there be thenceforth no service therein celebrated, no bell tolled, bread or water hallowed, nor be administered by any clerk or lay person. And that those religious receive no more oblations there, and that our lady's image, then in that oratory set up, be absolutely removed.

“ Nov. 27th, 30th Henry VIII., or anno 1539, this house of the Friars Carmelites, in York, was surrendered into the king's hands by the prior, *S. Clarkson*, nine brothers, and three novices.”

Part of the site of this ancient religious house, not long ago, was occupied as a garden, and, in that state, was purchased by Mr. Rusby, who, about ten years since, erected several buildings there, and still resides upon the premises. In digging up an old foundation, about that time, his workmen came to an ancient arch, in which were two distinct and separate parts of a tombstone; and in another place they found a flag gravestone, with the representation of a croiser at each corner.

The former he carefully joined, and placed as a flag, in front of his house. The middle of it is curiously carved; and near the edges is the following inscription:

“ORATE PRO DOMINO SIMONE DE WYNTRINGHM
SACERDOTE QVONDAM VICARIO SANCTI MARTINI
MAGNI LONDON CUIVS ANIME PROPITIATVR DEVS.”

The letters are of the old Anglo-Saxon character, though the inscription is in the Roman language, and it is remarkable that there is not any date. It may thus be translated: “*Pray for Sir Simon de Wintringham, a priest, formerly vicar of St. Martin the Great, London, to whose soul may God be merciful.*” Great numbers of bones are discovered whenever the ground is dug over, even at the present time; and in a neighbouring yard, may yet be seen the remains of one of the old walls of the monastery.

COLLIERGATE,

An adjoining street, is well built, extending from Whippmawhopmagate to the Haymarket. The derivation of this name, is too obvious to require explanation.

In Colliergate is a small alms-house, called

MASON'S HOSPITAL.

Margaret Mason, widow of Mr. Thomas Mason, who served the office of sheriff of York in 1701, bequeathed to trustees, by will, dated the fifth of June, 1732, a dwelling-house, in Colliergate, in the parish of Christ-Church; for the use of *six poor women*, to be appointed by the said trustees. Those poor persons to reside in the house, and to be paid, out of the rental of certain property in Fossgate, *twenty shillings* each per annum for ever. The will of the deceased also states, that the remainder of the rental shall be regularly expended in defraying the assessments, and in making such repairs as are requisite for all the said property; excepting the sum of *twenty shillings*, which shall be reserved and spent by the trustees, at their annual meetings.

The late Mr. Richardson of Fulford, formerly paid the money to the old women, and it is now paid to them by his son.

In addition to the above, the Right Hon. the Countess of Conyngham, lately left *fifty shillings* each per annum, to those poor people—making the total annual sum received by them, £3 10s.

The latter is regularly paid by Mr. Mills, of

the dean and chapter's office; and the women having each a separate room, are by this addition, rendered much more comfortable than before.

The reader may next enter the adjoining street,

ST. SAVIOURGATE,

So called, from St. Saviour's church standing here. It appears that the upper part of this street was formerly known by the name of "~~K~~et-manger-gate," "probably," says a learned antiquary, "because it may have been the market for *horses' flesh*, for that is called *Ket*; and it used to be eaten about the time of the conquest, particularly the flesh of young foals."

At the entrance to this street, there is a stone in the wall of Mr. Allen's house, on which is inscribed, in the Old English characters:

"Heir stound the image of Yorke and
remand in the yere of our Lord God
A. M. MC. I.* unto the common hall
in the tyme of the mairalty of
John Stockdale."

* 1501.

It is believed that by the image of York, is here meant, the British founder of this city, king Ebranke; and that the first stone was laid under his direction, not far from the site of this in-

scription. The image is supposed to have been of wood; and in the records of the city, is the following curious entry, relative to it. "On Jan. 15, and the 17th of Henry VII. the image of Ebranke, which stood at the west end of St. Saviourgate, was taken down, *new made*, and *transposed* from thence, and set up at the east end of the chapel at the common-hall."

It is very remarkable, that in digging drains and cellars, in several parts of the city, the labourers have repeatedly found in the earth, quantities of pure *quicksilver*. A particular instance of this occurred, on excavating the cellars of a house at the corner of St. Saviourgate, formerly occupied by Mr. Allen, a grocer; and near the same place, not many years ago, still more was found in digging a cellar or large drain. An investigation of the cause of this singular discovery, though inconsistent with the purport of this work, is certainly worthy the attention of those who pursue, with delight, the pleasing labyrinths of natural philosophy.

St. Saviourgate is a pleasant, well-built, and genteel street; containing, in addition to the several modern-built dwelling-houses, and the parish church, a Dissenting chapel. It is generally

supposed that a *Roman* temple formerly stood in or near this street; as in digging the foundations of some houses on the north side of it, many years ago, large quantities of the horns of several kinds of beasts, were discovered; and when we consider that it is in the vicinity of the site of the imperial palace, the probability increases.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH

Is an ancient building, with a handsome tower steeple; on which is a wooden cross. It is supposed to have been erected out of the ruins of the monastery of Carmelites, which formerly stood near it. This rectory once belonged to the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Mary; to which religious house, it paid the annual sum of *ten shillings*; the rectory having been given to them by the Norman conqueror. St. Saviour's church is called, in old writings, *ecclesia sancti salvatoris in Marisco*, alluding to the site of it having once been marshy ground.

The interior of the building is neat and roomy, being well seated below, and containing a large gallery at one end of it, in which is an excellent organ. The windows are enriched with much ancient stained glass; and amongst the mo-

numental inscriptions, are some few of an early date.

There formerly were *seven* chantries here, all of which were of considerable value; likewise a gild or fraternity, of St. Martin, founded by letters patent from Henry VI. In 1585, the parishes of *St. John*, in Hungate, and *St. Andrew*, in St. Andrewgate, were united to this church and parish.

The following ancient and most singular document, relating to the boundaries of St. Saviour's parish, and written in the *Old English* characters, has been preserved through many years, and is still kept by the successive churchwardens.

“ Memorand. That thys ys the bounder of thys peryshing of *seynt Sayveyour*, mayde and set furthe in the yere of owre Lord God one thousande three hundreth threescore and twoo, in the six and thirte yere of the reigne of owre sovereign lorde *Edwarde* thyrde after the conqueste.

“ Furst that from olde *Yorke* and so goynge furth the street unto one lane calle *Spenlayne*, which layne ledeth from the street of *St. Savyour-gate*, unto a common sewer bakwarde comynge from *Goodrome-gate*, and one other sewer comynge in it lyeing on the north side of *seynt Savyeyour-gayt* aforesayde, and boundyng unto *S. Andrew-gate*, and from thence unto the south side of one * *Masindeu*, standyng in *S. Andrew-gate* aforesaid, and so on further to *Aldwarke*, and from *Aldwarke* aforesaid to *seynt Antons*, and the *seynt Antons* is of *seynt Savyours* perysh, and from thence goinge over *Peascholme-grene* unto one layne northe of the holy priestes, and so goyng of the north syde of one

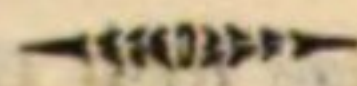
* *Maison de Dieu*, a House of God.

house called *Gramary-hall*, and so on furth to *Hungate*, and from *Hungate* aforsayd unto the lady *Freres*, which *freres* ar of the sayde paryshe of *seynt Seyveyours* with theire lybertyes, and thence to our ladies chapell belongyng to the sayde *Freres*, and thence to one *Maysynde* standyng of the north syde of one layne called *Standbowelayne*, whiche *Maysynde* hath booth men and women in the same, and is of twoo peryshyngs, the men is of *Cruz* peryshe, and the women of the peryshe of *seynt Saveyours* aforesaid, and so from the saide *Maysynde* unto one house belongyng to *Cruz* church peryshe, and the sayde house is allso of *seynt Saveyours* peryshe, which outermoste post of the sayde house standith even on the weste parte with *olde Yorke*, and from thence to *Heworth* which has six fyer houses there with the tyeth of twelf oxgang of lande belongyng unto the sayde peryshe church of *seynt Sayveyoures*."

The Dissenting Meeting-House in this street, already adverted to, was erected in 1692, as a

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

Lady Sarah Hewley, who founded the alms-house in *Tanner-Row**, was of the same religious persuasion, and lived in this street at the time the chapel was built; and though she was not the sole foundress, yet it is highly probable that



* The alms-house, is said in page 182 of this volume, to be "for old women of the Unitarian persuasion;" but the author has since seen the original rules in her own hand writing, which merely state as the qualification for admission, that they should be able to repeat from memory, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and *Mr. Bowles' Catechism*.

she contributed very liberally to defray the expenses of it's erection. This lady's charities having been very extensive in York, we shall give a brief sketch of her biography, extracted from the Evangelical Magazine of October, 1816, page 373; and which the author, from minute investigation, is able to confirm.

“ Lady Hewley was the daughter and heiress of Robert Wolrich, esq., bencher of Gray's Inn, and was born in 1630. Her christian name was Sarah. The great grandfather of Sir John Hewley, her husband, came out of Cheshire, to York, with bishop Sandys, who was translated to this see, in the year 1576. Sir John Hewley, and Sir Henry Thompson, were members of parliament for York, in the 29th, 30th, and 31st of Charles the second. Sir John and Lady Hewley appear to have had two places of residence in this part of the country; one in the city, and another at *Bell Hall*, about four miles from it. They had two sons, Wolrich and John, both of whom died young.

“ Sir John Hewley died on the 24th of August, 1697, at the age of 78. The place of worship at which Lady Hewley usually attended, was the Dissenting Meeting-House, in *St. Saviour-gate*, in this city; towards which she contri-

buted; and there is yet remaining, opposite the pulpit, not only the seat which she occupied, but a great chair that was appropriated to her use, in her declining years. At *Bell Hall*, the attic story was fitted up for public worship; and the present occupier, who married a descendant of the Hewley family, remembers it being hung round with black cloth; probably as mourning for her husband. Her latter years were chiefly spent at her house in this city, where she died on the 23d of August, 1710. She was interred in *St. Saviourgate* church, on the 26th. Drake mentions a monumental inscription in this church, for Sir *Henry* Hewley and his lady; the former of whom he says, died in the year 1697, and the latter in 1710. There now remain no traces of the inscription. This respectable historian was, no doubt, mistaken as to his name, my information being derived from the register book, and from the following epitaph, copied by the Rev. J. Hotham, one of the ministers who have successively officiated in the chapel mentioned above:

Here lies interred, the body of

SIR JOHN HEWLEY,

Late of the City of York, knight,

Who departed this life, August 24, 1697,

Ætat. 73.

In the same Bed of Dust
are deposited, the Remains of
DAME SARAH HEWLEY,
the virtuous consort of the same Sir John Hewley,
who exchanged this life for a better,
on the 23d of August, 1710.

* Among the dead in Christ, that shall rise first—1 Thess. iv. 16.

“Some time previous to her death, Lady Hewley, it appears, devoted by a deed of trust, the whole of what was originally her own property, to charitable and pious uses; the annual produce of which, is said to amount to about £4,000.”

Such was the early patroness of this place of worship, and Dr. Thomas Colton, her chaplain, was the first minister who officiated in it. All protestant dissenters, exclusive of the sect, now called *Methodists*, are recognised by government, under *three* denominations—*Presbyterian*, *Independent*, and *Baptist*. The chapel in St. Saviourgate originally belonged to the first denomination; and the trustees, and a great part of the congregation, have, ever since it's foundation, been the descendants of the first occupiers; though, as an impartial historian, it would be improper in the writer not to declare, that they have gradually changed their doctrinal opinions,

till, at the present time, they are generally considered as *Unitarians*.

This chapel is on the opposite side to St. Saviour's church, but farther down the street. The form of the building is very singular, being that of a cross, with a raised centre. As this sect of Christians inter their own dead, there is a small burying-ground in front and behind the chapel, and the principal entrance into the yard, is by folding doors; on each side of which, are two large poplar trees, which add much to the solemn appearance of this dormitory.

The interior of the chapel is not spacious, but neat and comfortable; being properly aired with stoves, and well lighted. The table for the Lord's Supper, is opposite to the principal entrance; and over the door, is a small singing gallery or loft, with an organ suitable to the extent of the building. The *Rev. Charles Well-beloved* is the present minister of this chapel; and divine service is performed here twice every sabbath.

This is not the only dissenting chapel in York, in which there are monumental inscriptions. The *Calvinistic Baptists'* chapel, in *Grape-Lane*, contains two; but, in the place of worship we are

now describing, are three. One of those, which is of white marble, and smaller than the rest, is placed close by the pulpit, and is inscribed

To the Memory of

The Rev. Edward Sandercock, a minister who officiated at this chapel,

&c. &c.

The inscription is surmounted with an urn of white marble, on whose base is inscribed :

" BORN V MAY MDCCHL

" DIED II JAN. MDCCLXX."

It is here worthy of remark, that Mr. Sandercock, though a member of the congregation, was not at any time the regular minister of the place. He resided in York, in consequence of his marriage with Miss Wyndlow, and living on the most friendly terms with Mr. Cappe, frequently assisted him in the pulpit.

Opposite the preceding, and against the wall, is a very handsome and interesting monument of white and dove marble, representing an urn; near which an emblematic female figure, clad in loose drapery, is sitting, with her head reclined on one hand, and with a book in the other, inscribed, "*Eternity*"—at her feet are an anchor, an hour-glass, &c., and in front are several books, inscribed :—" *Faith,*" "*Hope,*" "*Charity,*"

“*Holy Bible*,” &c.—Underneath those, is an inscription:

To the memory of
Rachel, relict of the Rev. Edward Sandercock, (already mentioned,)
ob. Jan. 27, 1790.

“ Her relation, William Chaloner, caused this monument to be erected.”

The inscription is at great length, and the family arms, are placed below.

The third is a square white marble tablet, on a dove marble ground, fixed against the wall, nearly opposite to the entrance, and also not far from the pulpit. It is inscribed:

To the Memory of
The Reverend Newcome Cappe,
The faithful minister of this congregation, upwards of forty-five years.
Born Feb. A. D, 1732—Died Dec. 24th, 1800.

Under it is an admonitory appeal to the Reader.

At the upper end of St. Saviourgate, and near the site of the ancient monastery already described, is the entrance into

HUNGATE.

Respecting the derivation of this name, Drake acknowledges himself completely ignorant; and attempts to transform Hungate into Hungrygate. As however *Hund*, in the Danish language, means *a dog*; it is probable, that in former ages

there was in this neighbourhood, a kennel for hounds, which perhaps might be kept here, for the occasional destruction of wild beasts in the extensive forest of Galtres. Drake observes, that this street gave name to the family of *Hungate*, in the county of York; but perhaps that historian had forgotten the village five miles from Ripon, called *Hungate*, from which a family is more likely to have derived it's name, than from a street in York.

Another conjecture may, however, be hazarded respecting the derivation of this appellation, for the satisfaction of those who are not inclined to coincide with the preceding. The street being almost in a direct line to the river Foss, and extending to the very edge of it, there is considerable probability that it may have been so called from the word "*Unda*," implying water; and, alluding to the situation, it may have been *Unda-gate*; and thence have become *Hunda-gate* or *Hun-gate*; a street leading to the water.

Hungate was, in later times, of great importance, being the place of residence for many considerable and opulent merchants. It's antiquity is evinced by the remains of several old walls, in one of which, near the Foss, is much of the grit stone, used by the Romans.

Here are now very few superior houses ; and though wealth formerly was displayed in it's splendid mansions, poverty and it's attendants, at present seem to prevail amongst most of the inhabitants. Near this street, on the east, anciently stood the church of *St. John Baptist* ; it was appropriated to the revenues of the dean and chapter of York, and was accounted one of their great farms ; being valued at *six pounds* per annum.

In the church was a chantry, founded by *Richard Russel*, merchant, and augmented by *John Thirsk*, mayor of the staple of Calais, inhabitants of this street, and who were both interred in this place of worship. The church of *St. John* was afterwards united to that of *St. Saviour*, and, though few or no remains are now to be seen of it, the site was long termed *St. John's Green*, and is now partly occupied as gardens.

A large building, formerly called "*The Shoemaker's Hall*," stands in Hungate ; where the company of cordwainers held their meetings ; but on the dissolution of that body, it was sold, and divided into small tenements, for the accommodation of poor families.

There are three lanes, or narrow streets, extending from Hungate; and all leading, directly or indirectly to *Peaseholme-Green*. One of them is

PALMER-LANE:

It was, however, formerly designated *Pound-Lane*, because it leads to a piece of ground called *Pound-Garth*; so named from being on the royal fishery of *Foss*. Out of *Palmer-Lane*, runs

DUNDAS-STREET.

This was built about the years 1812 or 1813, and though neither lofty nor spacious, the houses are neat brick buildings.

The other was formerly known by the name of *Haver-Lane*; but is now called

GREEN-LANE,

On account of leading more immediately than either of the other two, to *Peaseholme-Green*. In the gardens adjoining, are several very old stone walls, apparently the remains of ancient buildings; but the recollection of what they were, seems entirely to have vanished, except that tradition informs us of a religious house, which

formerly stood here, called *Holy-Priests*; and though the site of it is not known, the report is greatly strengthened by the appearance of the walls just mentioned, and by the circumstance of a deep draw-well which now remains, being still called *Holy-Priests' Well*.

PEASEHOLME-GREEN.

The derivation of this name is very clear; the word *holm* being the Anglo-Saxon name for a small island, or for any watery situation; and Peaseholme-Green having been gained from the *Foss*, and originally occupied as gardens. Entering from Hungate, the first part consists of small houses, built in the form of a square; in the centre of which, anciently stood

THE CHURCH OF ALL-SAINTS:

No remains are now to be seen of this church, which was a rectory belonging to the joint patronage of the families of Nevil, Grant, Salvayn, and Langton. There is however an old document, amongst the records of the city, which is an exemplification of the right of patronage to the church of All-Saints on Peaseholme-Green. This document is without a date, but seems to be addressed to *Gerard*, the arch-

bishop, who died in 1109; and it has the common seal of the city affixed to it.

Proceeding from this square, the stranger will arrive at the other part of Peaseholme-Green, commonly called

THE WOOL MARKET.

During the year 1707, the lord mayor and corporation resolved that there should be established in York, a market for the buying and selling of wool. It was accordingly agreed that this article should be exposed in *St. Anthony's Hall*, of which notice will be taken hereafter; and also that a wooden cross should be erected in the centre of the street, for the purpose of weighing the wool.

In compliance with this resolution, several poor widows who resided there, were removed to the hospital of St. Thomas; and the first York wool market of modern times, was held at this place, on Thursday, the sixth of May, 1708. It is still continued, every Thursday, from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, though the wool is no longer exposed in St. Anthony's Hall; but first taken to the cross, and weighed, and then piled in packs, for sale, in the street. The market is rented

from the corporation, by the person who attends to weigh the wool; and who is authorized to charge *one halfpenny* per stone for his trouble; but his general charge is *one shilling* per pack of fifteen stone, to the growers; and *sixpence* per pack, to regular buyers; being something more in one instance, and less in the other; though no doubt, to the ultimate advantage of the weigher.

There is also, quarterly, on Peaseholme-Green, a

LEATHER FAIR.

It was established about the middle of the year 1815; to be held on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December; and is already well attended, leather being brought to it from a considerable distance. This fair must, however, be considered as in it's infancy; and without doubt, a few years will greatly improve and extend it.

At the end of Peaseholme-Green, and near the *Postern*, is

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH;

A neat building, not so ancient in appearance as many similar erections in York; though a church was standing here at the conquest, and was then under the patronage of the Percy family. There

was formerly much curiously stained glass in the windows, a part of which yet remains.

Drake mentions a singular anecdote connected with the history of St. Cuthbert's church, which he expresses in the following words : " Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor of London, 1545, gave to the mayor and commonalty of this city *six hundred pounds* ; they paying *one pound six shillings* per annum, on Martinmas-Day, to be distributed in bread, to the poor of this parish ; also *five shillings* to the clerk, and *five groats* a-piece to the churchwardens, for distributing the bread ; *four shillings* also to the minister, for a homily on that day ; and *six shillings* to six aldermen, each of them *twelve-pence* for their trouble, in seeing this bequest performed.

" In compliment to this Sir Martin Bowes, who was a native of York, and a considerable benefactor to the city, the lord mayor and aldermen, every Martinmas-Day, have used to walk in procession to this church, to hear a sermon ; after which they go to the altar, where the lord mayor, aldermen, and the sword and mace bearers, do each of them lay down *a penny*, and take up *twelve pence*, which they give to the poor."

Such was the ancient custom, and the charitable donation to the poor, being augmented to £2 10s., by the refusal of the aldermen to accept the money assigned to them, and by other causes, is yet regularly distributed ; but the procession, and the several unmeaning formalities, are not now attended to.

The rectory of St. Cuthbert was formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Trinity, in this city. In 1585, it had the parish churches of *St. Helen*, super muros, in Aldwark—*St. Mary*, extra Layerthorp, and *All-Saints*, on Peaseholme-Green, united to it.

The site of St. Cuthbert's church, is particularly remarkable for the discovery of antiquities. When digging in the north aisle of this place of worship, and also in the north part of the church-yard, there have often been found Roman tiles, and several other sepulchral antiquities. In some parts have also been discovered, at the depth of about five feet, great quantities of ashes and charcoal, intermixed with human bones and broken urns, pateræ, &c.

One of the Roman sepulchral tiles, which were dug up, was stamped LEG. IX. HISP. The foundation of a strong wall, has likewise been traced in this burying-ground, which runs across the

yard from nearly s. s. e. to n. n. w., and seems to present the remains of a Roman building.

The respectable family of *Bigot*, or *Bigod*, of Settrington, had formerly a spacious dwelling-house just within Layerthorpe-Postern, which is mentioned by Leland; and near it was a hospital founded by them; but that author remarks, that Sir Francis Bigot suffered both the hospital and his own mansion to run to ruin; and at the present day, there is no vestige of either to be seen.

Torre also observes, that a gild or fraternity was established on Peaseholme-Green, in the parish of St. Cuthbert; and that the brethren and sisters were authorized to cause divine service to be celebrated there by one chaplain *submissa voce*. It also appears that January 28th, 1452, a commission was issued to *John*, bishop of *Philippi*, to consecrate the chapel of the said fraternity or gild of *St. Mary* and *Martin* the confessor, and the principal altar in the same, erected within the church of St. Cuthbert.

Not far from this church, is a large and very old building, perhaps anciently connected, in some degree, with the hospital just mentioned.

It has been devoted to various purposes, serious and prophane; but, having originally been a religious house, it has always retained the name of

ST. ANTHONY'S HALL.

Leland remarks that the hospital of *St. Anthony* was founded here, by *John Langton, knt.*, who served the office of mayor of York, nine times, the last of which was in 1363; and hence we learn, that it must have been standing more than 450 years. In later times, this ancient building was occupied by a fraternity, consisting of a master and eight keepers, commonly designated, "*Tanton Pigs*;" who gave a considerable feast out of the revenues of the old hospital, every third year. This custom was, however, discontinued in 1625, and the company was dissolved,

These begging friars are spoken of by Drake, in the following manner: "The legendary story of *St. Anthony of Padua*, and his pig, is represented in one of the windows of the church of *St. Saviour*. The brethren of this house used to go a begging, in the city and elsewhere, for they were mendicants, and were generally well rewarded for *St. Anthony's* sake. But, if they were not relieved every time with a full alms,

they grumbled, said their prayers backwards, and told the people that *St. Anthony* would plague them for it.

“ There is an inflammatory cutaneous disease, well known, at present, by the name of “ *St. Anthony's fire* ;” this the brethren made the people believe the saint would inflict upon them, if they disobliged him ; or could cure them of it by his merits. In time, they had such an ascendancy here, and the patron of this hospital was held in such high esteem, that when any person's sow pigged, one was set apart, and fed as fat as they could, to give to *St. Antony's freres*, that they might not be tormented with this fiery disease. Thence came the proverb—*As fat as an Antony pig.*”

After the dissolution of this fraternity, *St. Anthony's Hall* became much out of repair, and was in consequence, re-edified in 1646 ; at which time, one part of it was converted to the purposes of imprisonment and correction of lesser criminals. The spacious and convenient *House of Correction*, lately built near Micklegate-Bar, and already noticed, has precluded the necessity of this being any longer used for those purposes ; and the rooms where the criminals were confined,

are now converted into small tenements for poor families.

The lower part of the erection is built with stone, and the upper part with bricks. The entrance is by an old arched doorway, through a wide passage, on the left of which, are the rooms just mentioned; and on the right, are the apartments of the *master of a charity school* now kept here, which will soon be described. A wide staircase leads to the upper story, where the different *Tradesmen's Companies* of York, used to hold their general meetings. The several arms of each of them yet remain, but most of the rooms are now occupied by the scholars of the above-named charitable Institution, called

THE BLUE-COAT BOYS' SCHOOL.

The first room is used for the household purposes of dining, &c. On the right of this is a small committee-room, for the transaction of the business of the Institution; and on the left, is a small lodging-room. Proceeding further, is a very spacious apartment, formerly occupied as a *theatre*. It is about twenty-six yards in length, nine yards and a half broad, and more than forty feet high. At one end of it are several looms

placed, where the boys are taught to weave; and at the other end, they are taught to read, write, &c. A door opens out of this apartment, into the *dormitory*, or principal lodging-room, which is the same length as the one adjoining it, and is nearly five yards wide. In this room are twenty-five beds, arranged on the two sides of it; the bedsteads are of iron, and the clothes, &c., are neat and sufficient.

This charity school was first established on the fourteenth of June, 1705, for forty poor boys; the corporation of York providing the necessary articles of household furniture; but the fund for clothing, feeding, and instructing the boys, was formed by a voluntary and general subscription amongst the inhabitants; which amounted, at the first opening of the school, to *one hundred and ninety pounds* per annum, but is now greatly augmented.

There are at present *fifty-two* boys partaking of the charity: but since it's establishment, another similar Institution for girls, called, "*The Grey-Coat Girls' School*," has been united to it; their place of residence, however, being in another part of the city, we shall speak of the latter afterwards. It therefore only remains for the writer here to give an extract from the joint

report of the two, as issued by the committee, in 1817.

“ The committee have resolved that no boy or girl under nine years of age, shall be admitted; and a baptismal certificate, signed by the minister, to verify the age, as well as a certificate from one of the surgeons, and the apothecary to the schools, of every boy and girl being free from bodily infirmities, must be produced previous to every admission. And two substantial persons, with the parents, are, before the admission of any boy or girl, to give the usual securities, to the intent that the children may be entirely at the disposal of a committee.

“ The boys are taught to read, write, cast accounts, and weave. The girls are taught to read, write, cast accounts, spin, wash, and knit; and are, under the matron's direction, qualified for good useful servants. They are all instructed in the religious principles of the Church of England, as by law established, and supplied with books and other necessities. They are provided with good and wholesome diet, and are once a year, fully clothed with every thing fit and convenient for them. And, in order to inure them to labour, and thereby make them more beneficial to

the public, one part of their time is allotted to spinning of worsted and line, under proper direction.

“ The boys are put out apprentices for seven years, to sea, husbandry, or some manufactory or handicraft trade, at the discretion of a committee—*nine hundred and seventy-three* boys have been bound apprentices since the first setting up of the charity school, in 1705.

“ The girls are placed out to household service, under the regulations of that school—*two hundred and fifty-four* girls have been admitted into the school, in the last forty years.

“ The boys and girls are new clothed at the charge of the school, when they go out, and with each of them are given, a *Bible*, a *Common Prayer-Book*, the “ *Whole Duty of Man*,” and “ *Gastrel's Christian Institutes*.” Three of the girls are admitted into the boys' school, to assist in the household business.

“ To encourage the fidelity of all boys put out apprentices, a reward of *one pound ten shillings*, is directed to be given to every boy who shall duly serve seven years, upon proof thereof, made to the satisfaction of a committee, immediately after the expiration of their service, to be paid by the treasurer of these charities.

“ All subscribers of *ten shillings* or upwards, by the year, and a benefactor of *ten pounds* at least, and none other, have votes at the committees for managing the charity-schools. The gentlemen having the direction of the boys, give their attendance at the school-room in *St. Anthony's Hall*, the first Friday in every month, precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; for managing the business of the charities, and for nominating visiters at the boys' school.

“ And the ladies having the direction of the girls, give their attendance at that school four times a year, viz.:—on the third of February, the first of May, the second of August, and the first of November; for the managing the girls' charity, and for nominating visiters to superintend the same.”

Leaving *St. Anthony's Hall*, we next pass up a narrow and thinly-inhabited street, adjoining to ALDWARK, and formerly called QUEENS'-STREET. It is however now considered as a part, and goes by the general name, of

ALDWARK.

Ald certainly implies *Old*; and *wark*, a building; therefore we may consider the name of this street, as a mark of it's antiquity. If we call to

mind that the *Roman Imperial Palace* is supposed to have extended from Christ's Church to *this street*, we shall not be surprised that our Saxon ancestors gave it this name.

Proceeding up Aldwark to the entrance into *St. Andrewgate*, a passage will be observed on the right, or opposite side, which leads to the

MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL;

An old brick building, with a brick and wooden porch. Here the company of Merchant Tailors, of York, who are an ancient and very respectable body of men, meet quarterly, for the transaction of business. The principal room, which is spacious and convenient for the purpose, and which was formerly occupied as a theatre, is however, at present used as a NATIONAL SCHOOL* for girls; but there are other rooms adjoining, in one of which, the Merchant Tailors now as-

* There is another school in York, conducted on this plan, for *boys*; which was established in the Merchant Tailors' Hall, about a year prior to the one which now occupies part of the building. The girls' school being opened here Jan. 11, 1813, the boys were removed to a room without Bootham-Bar, which will be noticed afterwards; and, in August last, there were 390 boys, and 217 girls, taught in the two institutions.

semble; and they also kindly allow "*The York Female Friendly Society*," established in 1801, to hold their general and committee meetings here, free of expense. All requisite conveniences, are attached to this building; and a garden, on the adjoining city walls, belongs to the company, and is ascended by a large flight of stone steps.

There was an ancient gild or alms-house, near this building, instituted "for the honor of God and St. John Baptist;" by a patent, bearing date the thirty-first of Henry VI., for poor members of the *Tailors'* fraternity; which was rebuilt about *eighty-seven* years ago. It now consists of *four* low tenements, of only one room each, for the accommodation of a single person; and in front of the alms-house is inscribed:

"This Hospital, built by the Merchant Tailors' Company, for the use of four poor brothers or sisters, in the year 1730. Mr. Thomas Spooner, Master."

Mr. John Napier,

Mr. John Etherington,

Thomas Ellis, sen.

John Dunning.

} Wardens.

The company, have also generously added to the charitable institution; by devoting one of the rooms in the Merchant Tailors' Hall, to the ac-

commodation of another poor person;—four of them receive *four pounds* per annum each, and the other one, *two pounds ten shillings*; in addition to the gratuitous use of a separate room, and other occasional donations.

A little further up the street, on the same side, and near the walls of the city, formerly stood

THE CHURCH OF ST. HELEN.

It was anciently a rectory of medieties, under the patronage of the families of Graunt, Salvayne, and Langton, to the latter of whom, in process of time, fell the sole presentation. It was united to the church of St. Cuthbert, in 1585; and no relics of the building are now to be seen.

Camden mentions that the remains of the Roman emperor *Constantius*, who died in York, about the year 306, above 1500 years ago, were certainly deposited in this city; and that the place of their interment was found soon after the reformation. This learned antiquary terms it a vaulted tomb, within a little chapel; and he adds, on the authority of several intelligent inhabitants of the city, that when the vault was opened, which tradition had ever marked as the place where the ashes of *Constantius* were

deposited, a *lamp* was found burning within it; but which was soon extinguished by the communication of the air.

The sepulchre thus spoken of by Camden, is said to have been in the church of St. Helen, in Aldwark; and, excepting the marvellous story of the burning lamp, the whole is highly probable; for *Constantius* we know was succeeded by his son *Constantine the Great*, who soon became a convert to Christianity, and might very probably, order a church to be built over the place where his father's ashes were deposited. This idea is strengthened by the name of his mother being connected with the church, and by the vicinity of this building to the imperial palace.

To some readers, it may appear singular that an author of so much celebrity as Camden, should give credit to a story so ridiculous, as that concerning the lamp; but, in so doing, he only followed the example of the more ancient writers. Lamps were often burnt in honor of the dead, both by the Greeks and Romans; and even *Pliny*, *St. Austin*, and many others, have endeavoured to prove that the ancients possessed *perpetual lamps*, for sepulchral purposes; they have also gone so far as to assert, that "the

ancients had a method of dissolving gold into a fatty substance, that would burn for ages."

Not even the modern improvements in chemistry, however, will warrant our giving credit to the narratives respecting perpetually burning lamps. Still we may admit the probability of some cause for the origin of these traditions; and perhaps it is not so utterly improbable, that the ancients might be in possession of the means, of furnishing a lamp with some chemical property, that would become luminous, on the admission of fresh air into the repositories for the dead; which to the surprised intruder, would assume the appearance of being found burning. Or this wonderful story might arise, from some circumstance similar to the following:

A few years ago, several urns, each containing ashes, were dug up at *Aldburgh*, the ancient *Isurium* of the Romans. They became the property of Mr. Flintoff, of Boroughbridge; who informed the writer, that the ashes appearing damp, he emptied the contents of one of the urns upon a large sheet of paper, and left the ashes thus exposed, in one of the rooms of his dwelling-house. During the night, he had occasion to go to that room; and not taking a candle with him, he was

much surprised, and in some degree alarmed, by a very brilliant light issuing from the exposed ashes; which was found to be nothing more than what the chemists call a *phosphorescent* appearance.

There is no other object of interest in Aldwark. The street is narrow and dirty, containing, from the site of this old church to *Goodramgate*, nothing but small cottages.

ST. ANDREWGATE

Leads from *Aldwark* and *Queen-Street*, into *Colliergate*, and though a very confined situation, contains two or three superior houses. It was originally indebted for it's name, to a church which stood here, dedicated to St. Andrew. This church, now united to St. Saviour's, was formerly termed one of the great farms of the dean and chapter of York, and an annual rent of two shillings for it, was then appropriated to their revenues.

The remains of this building, have been devoted to purposes very opposite to the original design of it's erection: After having at one period been *a house of prayer*, it was, at another,

a common brothel. One part of it is now used as a stable, and the other, as a

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The school is indebted to the following circumstances for its origin. A hospital was founded in the *Horse Fair*, which will be noticed hereafter, in the year 1330, by Robert de Pykering, dean of York. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and was confirmed by archbishop William de Melton, under the following regulations: "That there be therein one perpetual chaplain for the master; whose presentation shall belong to the said Robert de Pykering, for his life, and to his heirs after his decease. That the said master and his successors, being assisted with two more chaplains, shall daily celebrate divine service therein, for the souls of Walter, late archbishop, the said Robert de Pykering, and William his brother: And shall competently sustain those two chaplains with victuals and clothing, and pay to each twenty shillings per annum: And also sustain with meat, drink, and clothing, other six old lame priests, not able to minister, allowing to every one twelve pence a week."

The church of Stillingfleet was at the same time appropriated for the support of the chaplains, the master, and the charity, for ever. There, however, was a sum reserved for the vicar of the church, who was to be appointed by the master and brethren of the hospital.

This religious house, called "*The Hospital of St. Mary, in Bootham*," being dissolved and annexed to the dean and chapter of York, in 1557, the latter and Nicholas Wotton, who was then dean, granted unto Thomas Luither, a priest and a brother of this establishment, an annual payment of four pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence, on condition that he should resign all claim to the said institution.

By a grant from Philip and Mary, the king and queen of England, the lands of the hospital were, however, devoted to the establishment and maintenance of a *Free Grammar School*; and agreeably to the tenor of that royal ordinance, the dean and chapter founded the one now taught in part of the old church of St. Andrew.

The said religious body always appoint the master of this school, whose income has been considerably augmented, by purchasing property with the fines paid on the renewal of the leases of certain lands, devoted to the purpose. And a

small addition also was made in the reign of Elizabeth, by an annuity of *four pounds*, payable out of the manor of Hartlesholm, in Lincolnshire, which was granted to the dean and chapter by Roger Dallison, a chanter in the cathedral of Lincoln.

The Rev. I. Grayson is the present master of this school, and occupies a very convenient dwelling-house near it; which belongs to the institution. The writer, however, does not feel himself authorized to expose the annual income of the establishment, but it is due to the present master to state that, by the united endeavours of himself and the Rev. T. Jessop, his able assistant, every attention is paid to render the school as beneficial to the rising generation, as can possibly be effected on so small a scale. The number of *free scholars* is not limited, being optional with the dean and chapter; but they seldom exceed twenty-three, or thereabouts.

As a *grammar school*, this may be correctly termed *free*; but for other rudiments of education, a trifling charge is made even for those scholars who are partakers of the royal bounty. The remembrance of the exalted patrons is kept alive in the breasts of the pupils, by the

duties of each day, in this school, being preceded with a short prayer, in which the benevolence of *Philip* and *Mary* is mentioned, with expressions of the warmest gratitude.

The appearance of the church is now so much altered, by the various purposes to which it has been applied, and by the devastations of time, that a stranger would not readily discover it's original character. Nor would he imagine, when walking over the adjoining yard, that he was treading a dormitory of former ages; for not a vestige of such an appropriation is left behind.

A little further up *St. Andrewgate*, is a small brick building, now used as

THE YORK DISPENSARY.

This most excellent charitable institution, for administering relief to the diseased poor of the city, was established by the resident gentlemen of the faculty, in the year 1788, and is supported by occasional donations, and by annual contributions. The funds of this charity are, however, not in so flourishing a condition as the friends of humanity could wish. This certainly does not arise from any want of a benevolent disposition in the inhabitants; for it is well known, that no

place in the kingdom can vie with the city of York, in the comparative number of it's charitable institutions, or in liberality; we must therefore presume the deficiency arises from the wants of the Dispensary not being more generally known, or it's beneficial results duly appreciated. The disbursements from the twenty-eighth of March, 1816, to the same date in 1817, amounted to £365 11s. 7d.; whilst the receipts in that time did not equal them, by £37 6s. 7d.

The number of patients admitted from the commencement of the Institution, in March 1788 to March the 28th, 1817, was 31,255

Of whom were discharged cured 21,314

Discharged greatly relieved, when their time of

attendance expired 8,076

Irregular in attendance 187

Discharged Incurable 17

Pronounced improper objects 3

Died 1,448

Remain under care 210

———— 31,255

It is highly probable, that many humane individuals connected with the Institution, will feel anxious to have every species of information, relative to it, diffused as extensively as possible; and the author, being also desirous of benefiting a charitable establishment, so highly calculated as this is, to lessen the weight of human misery,

has therefore subjoined a copy of the regulations ; and respectfully solicits, for the Institution, the tender patronage of the reader.

1st. Subscribers of two guineas per annum, shall have it in their option either to have two patients constantly upon the books, or to have fourteen tickets ; and so in proportion for all larger sums subscribed.

2nd. Subscribers of one guinea per annum, shall have it in their option either to have one patient constantly upon the books, or to have seven tickets, each of which will entitle the subscriber to have one patient upon the books for the term of two months.

3rd. Subscribers of half-a-guinea per annum, will receive three tickets, each of which will entitle them to have one patient upon the books for the term of two months.

4th. A donation of ten guineas or upwards, will entitle the donor to have one patient constantly upon the books.

5th. Medical and Chirurgical attendance will be given every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at eleven o'clock, at the Dispensary, and medicines dispensed *gratis* to all patients who shall be deemed proper objects of this charity.

6th. Persons confined in fevers and other acute diseases, or otherwise rendered incapable of attending in person, will be admitted at any time, and visited at their own houses, on sending their recommendations to Mr. Wilson, before eleven o'clock in the morning.

7th. The benefits of the Dispensary shall not extend to those who are able to pay for their own cure, nor to servants who require to be visited in their places of service.

8th. The Dispensary is under the direction of twenty-four subscribers, who are appointed the directors of this charity.

9th. Annual Subscribers will be considered as beginning their subscriptions on the 28th day of March in every year ; and admission tickets will likewise be delivered on the same day, and at all times during the year, by applying to Mr. Edward Prest, treasurer ; or to Mr. John Wilson, apothecary to the Dispensary, but such tickets will bear date March 28th, and only be current until the 28th of March in the following year.

Such are the regulations of the *York Dispensary*; by which the reader will be enabled to form an idea, relative to the advantage it is likely to confer. The writer will therefore, in conclusion, only remark, that in this institution, *Vaccine Inoculation* has lately been particularly attended to, and with considerable success. Indeed, as upwards of *three hundred* children, of poor parents, had been vaccinated during the two months which preceded the publication of the last report, the confidence of the public in this mode of treatment, must be apparent to every one. The apothecary attends for this purpose, every morning, between the hours of nine and ten; and the poor persons are admitted by tickets from subscribers, agreeably to regulations, similar to the preceding.

SPENNY-LANE,

(Commonly called *Spen-Lane*,)

Runs from *St. Andrewgate*, to *St. Saviourgate* and *Peaseholme-Green*, but as it does not contain any thing worthy of observation, the attention of the reader must be next directed to a street at the end of *Aldwark*, which is called

GOODRAMGATE.

In the first volume of this work, pages 50 and 51, it will be observed that after the Danes had

wrested Northumbria from the Saxons, nearly one thousand years ago, a Danish officer, named *Godram*, was appointed deputy-governor of York; and, as there cannot be any doubt of this part of the city being named after him, it is natural to suppose, that he resided in it.

Goodramgate is a long street, extending from *Monk-Bar* to *Petergate* and the *Haymarket*. It is rather narrow, and there are not many large houses in it. Near the upper end of Goodramgate, behind several houses which range with the street, is

THE CHURCH OF ST. TRINITY,

A rectory, originally comprising two medieties, one under the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham, and the other subject to the archbishop of York; but they were consolidated in the reign of Henry III., and then became the sole collation of the latter. In 1585, the churches of St. Maurice, in *Monkgate*, and St. John del Pyke, in *Uggleforth*, were united to this church.

In it were formerly three chantries, and there are at present some monumental inscriptions, of a very early date, one even of 1367. The window over the altar-table, is also very ancient,

and contains much curiously-stained glass. In no other respect is the building remarkable, except for its general antique appearance.

There is a considerable annuity, distributed to the poor of two of those united parishes; which is usually termed

MRS. WRIGHT'S CHARITY.

It appears that Mrs. Jane Wright, a widow, who it is supposed, was a native of the parish of Holy Trinity, in Goodramgate, but whose maiden name cannot be ascertained, died in the parish of St. Mary, *Mattfellow*, alias Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex. She left, by will, dated Dec. 21st, 1675, *one thousand pounds*, in money; and the residue and remainder of all her leases, debts, and estate whatsoever, her debts and funeral charges being first deducted, to be laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements, the rents of which were to be devoted to the following charitable purposes.

In placing out as apprentices, so many poor boys and girls, who are natives and inhabitants of the said parish, as the minister, churchwardens, and vestry-men of the said parish, might think

proper. But if the total of the rents were not thus disposed of, the residue to be devoted to the relief of poor widows or housekeepers of the said parish; and to the assistance of the aforesaid poor apprentices, in commencing business at the expiration of their respective apprenticeships; as the minister, churchwardens, &c., should approve; but not in any other manner.

After settling the affairs of the donor, the acting trustees found themselves possessed not only of the £1000, but also of about *five hundred and fifty pounds* more in money; with a small part of which, they purchased a house in Goodramgate, that then was rented for *seven pounds* per annum; and they laid out the remainder in the purchase of lands in Rufforth and Water-Poppleton, near this city. Property has so much increased in value since the purchases, that the house in York, and the lands at those two villages, now annually yield for the purposes of the charity, the sum of *three hundred and sixty-three pounds*; which is regularly distributed half-yearly.

It is remarkable, that there was a dispute between two parishes, respecting this donation;

Mrs. Wright having in her will, merely thus expressed herself: “ *the parish of Goodramgate, near the Minster, in the city of York, being the parish in which I was born.*” The parish of St. Trinity, Goodramgate, was therefore supposed to be her native parish; but the parish of St. John del Pyke, being united to St. Trinity, and also being nearer the minster, claimed the property. The case became a subject of litigation, and the ultimate decision was, that *two-thirds* of the annual income should be distributed in the parish of St. Trinity, and *one-third* in the other parish; which division is still attended to.

Near the bottom of *Goodramgate*, and not far from *Monk-Bar*, is a street, leading to the Minster-Yard. It is called

UGGLEFORTH.

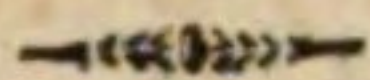
Dr. Langwith conceives the derivation of this name to be from the British word, *Uchel*, denoting HIGH, and *poth*, now written and pronounced *forth*, a GATE; together meaning *High-gate*; and hence we may suppose that a principal gate or entrance to the close of the ca-

thedral, formerly stood hereabouts, probably when the regal palace was entire; for the reader may remember that this street is situate not far from that seat of imperial honors and of kingly splendour.

A very singular occurrence took place here a few years ago, which being connected with this consideration, is highly worthy of observation. In the yard behind the dwelling-house now occupied by the owner, Mr. Cobb, is a well of excellent water; in digging which, the workman, at a considerable depth from the surface, came in contact with something like an old arch, and on penetrating it, an immense flow of water rose so rapidly, as to render it requisite for the man to make a *precipitate retreat*. The water has ever since continued to spring, so as to prevent any investigation of this curious relic. Ugglesforth being, however, in the vicinity of the imperial palace, it is not improbable but this may be a spring, or reservoir, formerly connected with the Roman baths, perhaps of the emperors themselves; for, every one acquainted with the historic memoirs of the manners and customs of that illustrious people, may be certain that whilst they

resided in Eboracum, baths of every description, would be very numerous in the city*.

Uggleforth is neither of great length nor breadth, as a street, but contains some few houses of respectable appearance. There formerly stood, near the centre of it, an extensive and ancient mansion, in front of which was an open piece of



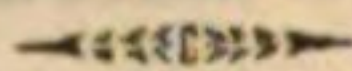
* A late celebrated writer has made several very interesting remarks on this subject, which appear in some degree applicable to the present case: "BALNEA, BATHS," says he, "were much used amongst the Greeks, as well as Romans. The Grecian baths were handsome buildings, and well adapted to the purpose for which they were intended; but those of the *Romans* were in a style of magnificence, consisting of a prodigious number of spacious apartments, and decorated to a degree of extravagance. None of the antiquities of ancient Rome are more striking to the curious traveller, than the remains of it's baths. The ancients made frequent use of the bath, for their health, conveniency, and pleasure. As they had not the use of linen, daily ablutions were necessary.—The usual time of bathing was just before supper, after the most important business of the day was over. When they had been in the bath as long as they thought proper, their skin was rubbed, and the hair pulled off their bodies with silver tweezers, after which, the friction of the

ground, with a number of large trees, which formed a rookery; but both the house and the trees have been several years removed; and the site is now devoted to various other purposes.

At the upper end of Goodramgate, commences

PETERGATE,

A long street, extending from *Bootham-Bar* to the *Hay-Market*, and taking this name from it's vicinity to the cathedral church of St. Peter. That part of it, however, which runs from the bar to the Minster-Gates, is designated *High-*



pumice stone was used, and then they were anointed with perfumed oil, which they poured upon their bodies. Whilst they were in the bath, they had sometimes collations of fruit, and always endeavoured to promote good humour by cheerful conversation, diverting stories, every species of pleasantry, the news of the day, and sometimes an anecdote of scandal. The water was *carried into the baths from the aqueducts* of the city, through pipes contrived for that purpose, *and fell into large cisterns*, called *Baptisteria, Lavacra, Lavabra*, and *Alvei*. Each of the *BALNEA* were furnished with three sorts of cisterns; one for hot water, another for cold, and another for warm. Lipsius says, that the bath of *Antoninus Caracalla* was so large, that *eighteen hundred* persons might bathe together without inconvenience."

Petergate; whilst the other, which in reality stands on higher ground, is termed *Low-Petergate*. In the former, there is not any thing remarkable; but in the latter, some few objects claim our notice.

We have already mentioned the *Dean and Chapter's Court*, the office of which is in this street; we therefore shall next notice

THE WEST-RIDING STAMP-OFFICE,

For the distribution of stamps through the West-Riding, which is at present held under government, by William Gray, esq.

A remarkable robbery occurred at this office, in the night of the 17th of April, 1817. Several villains, knowing that two persons who slept on the premises, were then in a distant part of the house, forced a pannel from one of the shutters, and entering, not only secured what cash they could find, but actually packed up, and conveyed away stamps, to the value of more than four thousand pounds. In consequence of very active measures, the men were soon apprehended; and the stamps, owing to the confession of one of the accomplices, were found hid under a tomb-stone, in the burying-ground of St. Cuthbert's church,

near Peaseholme-Green. The offenders were convicted and transported. This singular species of robbery, is not more uncommon than surprising; and certainly such a violation of the laws of England, could not have been rendered *profitable*, without the co-operation of persons, in some degree connected with the profession of the law.

A little beyond the *Stamp-Office*, and on the same side of the street, anciently stood a large inn, called *The Talbot*, remarkable not only for it's extent, but also as the most antique timber building in the city. It has however long been removed; and on part of the site of it, now stands a handsome house, originally built and occupied by Mr. John Shaw, by profession a proctor. It afterwards became the residence of Dr. Hunter, an eminent physician, who, as a resident of York, claims a little further notice here.

Alexander Hunter, the eldest son of a respectable druggist in Edinburgh, was born in 1733; and received his education in that city. At the age of twenty-one, he removed for improvement to London; but very soon left it, to visit the Continent of Europe. After his return, he lived awhile at Gainsborough, and at Beverley; and in the year 1763, on the death of Dr. Perrot, was

invited to York; where he continued to practise till his death. Dr. Hunter married, in 1765, Elizabeth a coheiress of William Dealtry, esq., of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had three children—two sons and a daughter, who, with their mother, all died young. In 1790, he married Anne, daughter of Richard Bell, esq., of Welton, near Hull; and dying on the 17th of May, 1809, was survived by his widow a few years.

He was well known as an author; and his principal works were—“*An Essay on Buxton Waters*”—“*Georgical Essays*”—“*Notes to Evelyn's Sylva*,” with plates; an excellent edition of which, in 2 vols. 4to., has been published since his death, by Messrs. Wilson and Sons, containing a short Biographical Memoir of the Dr.; who was also Author of “*Culina*,” a cookery book, with medical observations on each receipt, several editions of which have been sold—He likewise wrote or compiled “*Concentrated Wisdom*,” a small collection of trite sayings and brief sentences; which last work was certainly more likely to benefit the purse, than to add to the literary eminence of Dr. Hunter.

The house in which he resided, was lately occupied by Mr. Wemyss, a gentleman of con-

siderable literary attainments, and the author of several interesting and valuable works. It has since been purchased by the present occupier Mr. Blow.

Opposite to the house which is built on the site of the Talbot, is yet standing, the ancient dwelling of *Thomas Gent*, the eccentric printer and historian, whose works, at the present day, rank amongst scarce books, and sell at extraordinary prices, merely on account of their singularity and absurdity.

Thomas Gent was a native of Dublin, of humble birth, but of a tolerable education. He served his apprenticeship as a printer, in London; and on it's expiration, commenced business there, sometimes acting as master, and occasionally as a journeyman. In 1724, he removed to York, where he exercised his calling, in an humble way, till his death.

In his person as well as in his mind, eccentricity generally appeared predominant. He was low in stature, mostly wore a long cloak, fastened round him with a belt; suffered his beard to grow a great length, and seemed also to affect an extraordinary air of gravity. His circumstances were generally indigent; so much so, that he often

sold almanacks, &c., for the York booksellers, from door to door. Yet he was a citizen of Dublin, York, and London; and termed himself “Author of the Antiquities of York, Hull, Ripon, &c.; of a compendious History of England, and of a great number of smaller tracts, in prose and verse.”

In early life he married, and had one son; but he survived both his wife and child. Even in his old age, he could engrave the singular wood cuts he occasionally used in printing, without the aid of glasses. On Tuesday the 19th of May, 1778, this extraordinary man died, at his house in Petergate, in the 87th year of his age; and having received many favours from the recorder of York, Mr. Johnson, he bequeathed to him his dwelling-house, and other effects; but unwilling that his relations should be deprived of them, the recorder generously resigned the trifling property to a relative of the deceased, then residing in Ireland, of whom Mr. Nelson, the present owner and occupier, purchased the premises; the walls of which still retain many singular inscriptions of the former owner.

A little further down the street, on the left, is a narrow passage, which leads to the church of

St. Trinity, in Goodramgate, already described ; and, at this end of *Petergate*, is

THE HAY-MARKET.

This is an open area, formerly used as the burying-ground of the adjoining church ; but about thirty-eight years ago, it was devoted to the present purpose. A large machine for the weighing of hay, was placed in the ground, and above it is the stage on which the loads of hay, &c., are drawn—In a small wooden house adjoining, are the beam and weights, where a person, authorized by the corporation of York, attends ; and after deducting the weight of the carriage from the total, charges on the amount

FOR HAY.				FOR STRAW.			
Stone	Stone	s.	d.	Stone	Stone	s.	d.
From	1 to 79	0	6	From	1 to 99	0	6
—	80 to 159	0	9	—	100 to 199	0	9
—	160 to 239	1	0	—	200 and all above	1	0
—	240 and all above	1	3				

All other articles are charged the same as hay.

The total annual income arising from this machine, is about £100 ; two thirds of which are paid to the corporate body, and the remaining one third, is the perquisite of the person who attends.

The adjoining church, is at the head of *Colliergate*, and near *St. Andrewgate*. Though now called

CHRIST CHURCH,

In ancient writings, it is generally termed, "*Ecclesia S. Trinitatis in aula, vel curia, regis*—or in old English, *Saint Trinityes, in Conyng-garthe*. Drake observes, and with much propriety: "The title plainly denotes, that the old courts of the imperial, or regal palace, at York, reached to this place. There is a house in the neighbourhood of the church, which, in the time of our forefathers, was called **Duke=gild=hall**. The king's house at York, was heretofore called *Manerium suum de Toft*—in after years it had the former name, and is, in many ancient records, styled *aula regis*.

"The Roman imperial palace, was made the residence of the Saxon and Danish kings of Northumberland; then of the earls, till the conquest; for Tosti, earl of Northumberland, *temp. reg. Ed. conf.*, had his palace at York plundered and burnt by the enraged populace. After the conquest, it became the possession of our English kings; but, as their residence was seldom at York, we may imagine the building to have been

very much neglected. From them, it probably came to the dukes of York, as *Duke-gild-hall* may very well seem to imply."

The ditch, on one side of this church, is yet visible, and still retains the name of *The King's Ditch*. It will also be remembered that the *second son* of the king of Great Britain, always bears the name of the *second city* in England, being styled *Duke of York*, as a mark of honorable distinction.

Previous to the extension of the area for the *Hay-Market*, this church was much larger than at present; it however retains an appearance of antiquity, which is not surpassed by any other building in the city. The entrance to it, is by a descent of six steps on one side, and three on the other. The floor is extremely uneven, and the whole interior exhibits the stamp of age, and the devastations of time.

Against the walls, are several superscriptions on wood, respecting donations. The most important one is to the following purport:—
“*Henry Tireman, late of the city of York, esquire, by will, dated March 18th, 1692, devised unto the city of York, the sum of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be paid to the lord*

mayor, within six months after his decease, to be disposed of on good security, or in land; from the interest of which, THREE FREEMEN'S SONS of the said city should be yearly, for ever bound apprentices to seamen, or handicraft trades—And that poor men's sons within Christ parish should have the preference." On inquiry, the author learned, that the money is often not claimed by this parish, and in that case, is given to such others as the corporation of York, think most proper.

There is another donation, announced nearly as follows: "*Richard Chambers of this parish, by will, dated 17th of April, 1736, gave unto his wife two closes, in the parish of Wiginton, for life; the remainder to the feoffees of this parish for the time being, in trust, for disposing of the yearly profit thereof, upon every first day of December for ever, to two poor house-keepers, freemen in the city of York, who shall not receive alms out of the poor bill.*"

The annual income of this donation, now amounts to a very considerable sum, and is regularly distributed, to the great relief not only of the poor, but of the parish at large. There are also several other smaller donations.

Christ Church was a rectory, and anciently under the patronage of the family of Basyes, but in time devolved to the Nevils, earls of Westmoreland, and was given in 1414, by Ralph earl of Westmoreland, to a hospital he had founded at *Well*. The original endowment was very trifling, but the present incumbent, having claimed the perquisite from Queen Anne's bounty, his stipend is now equal to one hundred pounds per annum.

The confined entrance to *St. Andrewgate*, on account of the projection of this church, has often been the cause of misfortunes, which the feeling mind cannot but contemplate with horror. In short, the turn is so sudden from the narrowness of this part of the street, that several lives, at different times, have been sacrificed to the existing evil. The writer is therefore glad to embrace the present opportunity of expressing his anxious hope, that the subject will, ere long, be taken under consideration, by those who have it in their power to remove the danger, and to improve this part of the city. For, though he feels the highest respect for all houses of religious worship, and for all relics of antiquity, yet he would not suffer any such consideration to pre-

vent him from suggesting the expediency of taking down the end of this church, or the houses on the opposite side, and by that means, of benefiting the citizens of York, by widening and improving this dangerous part.

A narrow street runs from the *Hay-Market*, into the *Pavement*, and is called

THE SHAMBLES,

From being chiefly inhabited by butchers. The ancient name of this street, was *High Manger-gate*; supposed, by some, to be from the French word *manger*, to eat; but, by others, believed to have come from the Saxon word *mangere*, implying trade. From it, runs a narrow lane, into *Jubbergate*, now called

THE LITTLE SHAMBLES,

This street was formerly designated *Low Mangergate*. There is a club or body of men, in York, called "*The Butchers' Company*;" which is governed by certain rules, and periodically appoints three *searchers*, to examine and regulate the markets, for the benefit of the fair tradesman, particularly by preventing improper meat from being brought here, and sold at a reduced price. This is a very ancient company; and one of its early members, bequeathed

to it a large building, at the end of the *Little Shambles*, for the purpose of meetings being held, and the regular business of the company transacted therein. It was consequently called "*Butchers' Hall*;" but in time it became ruinous, and the society being poor, sold a small quantity of plate they possessed, to discharge the expenses of repairing it.

This was but a temporary relief, for the successive ravages of time ultimately so injured it, that about five years ago, the building was taken down; and the ground on which it stood, is now used as an occasional fold for cattle, belonging to any *freeman* of the *Butchers' Company*. The members are at present upon the decline, being only thirty or forty in number, and they consequently seldom assemble together as formerly. The public festivals of this company, are however yet commemorated, by the young men of the trade having a public dinner every Shrove Tuesday.

Near the *Little Shambles*, is

JUBBERGATE.

This street extends to Spurriergate and Coney-street. In every city where the Jews were admitted to settle, they had a certain part of it allowed for their residence, which was separated

from the rest, by walls, gates, and bars, and hence styled *Jews' Burgh*, i. e. *The Jews' Fortress*. When those gates and walls were removed, and the place became a thoroughfare, it would then be *Jew-burgh-gate*; and this was certainly one place of residence for the Jews, when that people were numerous in this city.

The antiquary is, however, carried still higher in historic research, by the circumstance of some old deeds, denominating a part, at least, of this street, *Bretgate*, or *Jowbret-gate*. By the term "*Bretgate*," may be understood *British-Street*; and it is a natural inference that here was a street inhabited by the native Britons, before *Agricola* founded the ancient Roman city; and when in process of time, it became the residence of the Jews, it would consequently be termed *Jew-bret-gate*, which by a dialectic difference, in the revolutions of succeeding ages, might be written *Jou-bret-gate* and *Jubber-gate*.

From the premises, it seems highly probable that one part of this street was formerly called *Jew-burgh-gate*, and the other *Jew-bret-gate*; and that the similarity of sound, at length obtained for both, the common name of *Jubbergate*, to which, for distinction, were prefixed the terms *High* and *Low*; thus forming the present dena-

minations of *High Jubbergate*, and *Low Jubbergate*, into which this street is divided, by the intersection of Feasegate and Peter-Lane.

The houses here are, at present, very small and humble, but on the north side of *High Jubbergate*, are the remains of several ancient walls, which tradition states were formerly part of a *Jewish Synagogue*. Not far from them, is now a small Christian place of worship, at present occupied as a

UNITARIAN-BAPTISTS' CHAPEL.

It was built about nineteen years ago, by the *Independents*; who occupied it till the erection of the new chapel in Lendal, which shall be noticed in it's proper place.

The Unitarian Baptists purchased the building from the original owners, and entered upon it on the first of November, 1816. They are not either numerous or wealthy, as a body; and previously to having purchased this chapel, they assembled for divine worship, in a room on *Peaseholme-Green*. The humble founder of this religious society in York, is still held in high estimation by all it's members; in the house of one of whom, the author observed an inscription which was written and published at the time of his death. It was

inclosed in a frame, hung over the chimney-piece ; and was as follows :

“ To the Memory of

FRANCIS MASON, of the city of York, Baptist Preacher,
And founder of the Baptist Society,
In that city.

—
The obscurity of his situation,
Prevented his virtues from being extensively seen ;
But zeal, tempered with prudence,
A mind, not much cultivated indeed,
A behaviour uniformly modest and unassuming,
An ardent, yet rational piety, and an unblemished life,
Endeared the affections, and will long excite the regret,
Of those to whom he was known.

—
This much is due to his memory ;
For, though he lived in narrow circumstances,
He was distinguished by
Integrity, Disinterestedness, and strong natural powers of mind,
Which would have done honor to any station.

—
He departed this life
On Wednesday, the ninth day of September, 1801,
And was interred in the Yard of
The Presbyterian Meeting-House, in this city.”

From *High Jubbergate*, runs a street towards the Shambles, called

NEWGATE ;

Evidently because there formerly was a prison in it, part of which is yet remaining ; though it is now converted to other uses. We are told that the vicars choral anciently possessed a house near the yard of St. Sampson's church, where they

lived together, and had a common hall; and there is little doubt but this was the building, probably in later times converted into a prison, for offenders within the precincts of the court. It still retains the appearance of a place of confinement; and the lower part of it is now chiefly used by butchers, as slaughter-houses.

A large room above them, was lately occupied as a school for poor girls. It was established here about Midsummer, 1813, and is still supported by subscription, chiefly amongst the members of the Society of Friends, in York, for 109 girls; but the situation not being agreeable, the school was removed in 1816, to a more suitable room in ST. SAVIOURGATE, and the number of girls was then increased to 120. The poor children of *all religious denominations*, are admitted, at *one penny* per week each. Such of the children as are of the established religion, and do not attend any Sunday school, meet on the morning of each sabbath, and go with the mistress to church. Those of other persuasions, attend their respective places of worship. This school is most admirably conducted, on an improved principle of the Lancasterian system; and the duties of each forenoon are closed by a portion of scripture history

being read to them, previous questions being asked, as to their recollection of what has been read the preceding day; by which means, the minds of the children are not only strengthened, but become conversant with the important truths of the sacred writings.

Adjoining *Newgate*, is a short street, known by the name of

PATRICK'S POOL.

Whence this epithet has arisen, is a matter of doubt; but it is probable there might anciently be a pond of stagnant water here; or perhaps a *Bath*, dedicated to St. Patrick, as we know that most wells and springs, formerly had their imagined saint or presiding genius.

Beyond what is now called *Patrick's Pool*, is a street, anciently included with it, under the same name; but now generally considered as a part of

SWINEGATE.

A number of houses in this street, are known by the name of *Bennett's-Kents*; and one of them in *Old Swinegate*, is used as a *London Waggon Warehouse*, more particularly noticed under the general head of "*Carriers*," &c.

It is little known why those houses are thus denominated; the name, however, owes its origin to a church having formerly stood on the site of them, dedicated to *St. Benedict*. This church having fallen to decay, the ground was, in the reign of Edward III., occupied merely as a repository for dunghills; and under those circumstances, archbishop W. de Melton, procured a royal grant to erect certain houses upon it, the rents from which should belong to the vicars choral of the cathedral; and his successor, archbishop Thoresby, carried the design into effect.

The extent of the premises, is thus described in the grant: "*Bennet-Place*, in *Patrick Pool*, anciently dedicated to God, in which the church of *St. Benedict* was situated, but now put to prophane uses, and full of dunghills, contains in length towards *Thuresday-Marketh*, one hundred and fourteen feet, towards *Stayne-gate* twenty-four feet; and in breadth towards *Peter-gate* eighty-eight feet, and towards *Swynegate* forty feet." These houses are now rented on lease from the corporation; and hence has arisen the name of *Bennett's Rents*.

Near *Patrick's Pool*, and at the upper end of *Swinegate*, is a street, called

GIRDLERGATE.

This street runs into *Petergate*, and is so called, from having been the general place of residence for persons of that trade; for though there are not any *girdlers* now in York, they were formerly so numerous and active, as to form themselves into a company, which was governed by a master and searchers, who were annually chosen, and which had it's stated periods for assembly at their common-hall. In more ancient times, this lane was however called, probably from a similar cause, *Glover-gate* and *Glover-lane*.

At the confluence of *Patrick's Pool*, *Swinegate*, and *Girdlergate*, is the

CHURCH OF. ST SAMPSON.

Who *St. Sampson*, the patron of this church was, we know not; but the name is sometimes written *Sanxo*; and tradition informs us, that there was an archbishop of York in the times of the Britains, whose name was *Sanxo*, and whose image in stone, though now greatly mutilated, may yet be observed on the west side of the steeple.

The historical record of this church, is as follows: It was a rectory, at first under the patronage of the archdeacons of Richmond, till, in the reign of king Edward III., it came to the crown. In 1393, his successor, Richard II. granted the advowson to the *vicars choral* of the cathedral, to be appropriated to their college, in return for their having undertaken to celebrate in this church, an anniversary obit for the king, and queen Anne; and to use other devotional exercises in their behalf. To prevent however this arrangement from *seriously* injuring the revenue of the cathedral, the archbishop reserved from it, to himself and successors, the annual sum of *six shillings and eight-pence*, and *twenty shillings more* to the chapter of York, payable by the said *vicars* at Pentecost and Martinmas; and ordained “that the said vicars and their successors, shall sustain all burdens incumbent on the building, which were liable for the rector to bear; and shall at all times, provide a fit secular chaplain or priest, to serve the cure thereof, and administer sacraments therein;” who was to be maintained by them, and removed at their pleasure.

There formerly were three chantries in this church; and Drake mentions several coats of

arms which were in the windows; but all the painted glass has been long removed, and even the ancient monumental inscriptions are greatly defaced.

In page 164 of the first volume, it is remarked that the steeple was perforated by a cannon-ball, during the civil wars of Charles the first; the mark of which is yet visible. The interior of the building is neat; and against the walls, are placed inscriptions relative to several charitable donations, at various times conferred on the parish: The principal of those, and indeed the only one worthy of notice, is as follows:

“James Woodhouse, esquire, late an alderman of this city, bequeathed to the trustees of his will, £300, for the benefit of this parish, which sum was laid out by them in the purchase of £359 10s. 4d., Five per Cent. Stock, which has since been vested, by Thomas Wilson, esquire, the surviving trustee, in the names of four aldermen, viz.: Milner, Hartley, Wilson, and Ellis, with directions that the dividends thereof, amounting to £17 19s. 5d. annually, shall be distributed in coals every December, before Christmas-Day, amongst the poor inhabitants of this parish, and amongst the poor belonging thereto, although not resident therein, as the lord mayor and aldermen, at a meeting at the Guildhall shall direct; and, in case of the death of any two of the said four aldermen, the stock is to be vested in the names of the survivors, and two other aldermen, or in four other younger aldermen, and so on from time to time, so as the said dividends may be constantly applied in like manner, for the benefit of this parish, as more particularly set forth in an order of the lord mayor and commonalty of this city, made December 23d, 1799.”

The said donor, who it seems was a comb-maker, in *Feasegate*, also bequeathed to trustees, at the same time, one house in *Silver-Street*, now occupied as two tenements; the rents of which he ordered should be divided amongst *six poor men*, of the parish of St. Sampson. The money is consequently paid half-yearly; and though at first the total amount to each, was but *twenty shillings* per annum, the increase in the value of property has been such, that it is now exactly *double* that sum.

The coals are regularly distributed, and with the income from those two tenements, tend greatly to relieve the distress of the poor, and to ease the parish rates.

From the street now named *Swinegate*, there is a passage, formerly called *Hornpot-Lane*, but now termed *Three-Crane-Lane*, from the sign of a public-house which is near it. This passage leads into

THURSDAY MARKET,

NOW CALLED

SAMPSON'S SQUARE:

A large open area, one hundred feet broad, by one hundred and eighty feet in length. Here

formerly was held the principal market in the city; and, as the ancient name of the square implies, it was always held on *Thursday*. It has however, long been the great mart in which the *country butchers* are allowed to expose their meat for sale, every *Saturday*.

In the year 1688, when the prince of Orange landed in England, it appears there were a market-cross and a *guard-room*, in *Thursday-Market*, as mentioned in page 215 of vol. I. This old cross stood in the midst of the square, being a stone building, with an ascent, on each side, of five steps, protected from the inclemency of the weather by a shed or penthouse, supported by eight wooden pillars, upon one of which was placed an *iron yard wand*, as the standard of the market. The toll of the market also belonged to the *Toll-Booth* here; and by it all the other markets in the city were regulated.

This ancient cross was entirely removed in 1704, as appears by the following extract from an old manuscript register, lately in the writer's possession: "On Monday, the first of May, 1704, the old cross and the guard-house, in *Thursday-Market*, were pulled down; and a new large market cross built, at the charge of Elizabeth Smith, widow, and George Atkinson, who farmed

the market of the lord mayor and commonalty ; and, on consideration of this charge had their lease renewed, for the term of twenty-one years, paying £22 per year. The Well adjoining to the said cross, where the pump was placed, in 1706, being at the same time discovered ; which had been filled or closed, for a great term of years before ; and in opening which a workman lost his life, from the effects of the fixed air."

The large open market-house or public cross, here alluded to, had till about thirty years ago, a *school room* in the upper part of it ; which it was then deemed advisable to remove. The whole building also soon became of little use, and was in reality only a harbour for idle and dissolute persons, and a source of continued disturbance in the neighbourhood. This consideration, induced Mr. John Bleckly to exert himself for it's removal ; and accordingly, he and Mr. Roper, with a number of the inhabitants in that part of the city, raised by subscription, *one hundred pounds*, in order to purchase from the corporation, their market right in the cross, and to take it down. They consequently had the pleasure of seeing the building totally removed in the month of July, 1815. This alteration has certainly much improved the appearance of the square ; and it's

accomplishment has caused some persons to hope that ere long, this area will be still more improved, by the formation of a new and spacious street, connecting the two markets together, in a direct line from the Pavement to this square.

With such an idea, is naturally connected another improvement, of no trifling importance: The *Pavement*, in it's present state, is totally inadequate to the commodious accommodation of the market held there; it frequently occurring, that carts and other carriages cannot pass, without *forcing* a way through the crowd, and consequently driving the busy throng on all sides, in such a manner, as can only be compared to the effect of one of the canine species entering a fold of sheep. The removal of THE WHOLE MASS OF BUILDINGS, which divides the two streets of *High-Ousegate* and *Coppergate*, would completely remedy this inconvenience, and form a magnificent area, opening to the view with great advantage, in ascending from the New Bridge, and presenting the beautiful lantern steeple of All-Hallows rising from its centre.

So handsome an improvement, would not only excite the admiration of every stranger, but also be conducive to the health of the inhabitants;

and though this formation of "*Ouse Market*" must reduce the number of shops in that immediate vicinity, the loss might be very amply compensated by an elegant range in the street just suggested, to lead from the *Pavement* to *Thursday-Market*.

The brutal and degrading practice of *Bull-Baiting*, used often formerly to be exhibited in the latter; and near the centre of the market-place, there yet remains a large *Bull Ring*, which constitutes a privilege to every freeman who is a householder, and resides within the sight of it, to *right of stray* over Knavesmire, and over all the common land belonging to Micklegate-Ward.

The carriage entrances to this market-place are by four lanes or narrow streets; formerly guarded by posts, and chains across, to aid the collectors of the toll. One of those lanes, which is at the south-east corner, is called

SILVER-STREET.

Whence this name has originated, is difficult to discover, as the lane is very meanly built, narrow, and dirty. It leads to the ends of *Jubbergate* and *Newgate*. The entrance we shall next

notice, is at the north-east corner, and was formerly called

FINCKLE-STREET,

THOUGH IT IS AT PRESENT KNOWN BY THE NAME OF

MURKY OR MUCKY-PEGG LANE.

The former name is correctly expressive of the situation of the street; being from the Danish word *Vincle*, which means an angle or corner; and this lane leading from a *corner* of Thursday-Market, into Swinegate.

Pegg Lane, most probably has arisen from some female resident; and the epithet of *murky*, from the tint of her complexion, or from the darkness of the lane, which is extremely narrow. The houses are mostly old, and very mean in appearance; which may have contributed to its more modern appellation of *mucky*.

FEASEGATE

Extends from the south-west corner of the market, to *Jubbergate*. This street is very narrow, and the houses on the south side of it are of a miserable appearance, but those on the north are more modern and more respectable. Drake supposes that *Feasegate* took its name from the old English *fease* or *feag*, *flagellare*, to beat with rods; and is thereby led to believe that

offenders were whipped through this street, and round the market. Dr. Langwith was of a different opinion; and imagined that an image dedicated to *St. Faith*, had formerly stood in *Feasegate*; which in old French, is written *S. Fé*; and hence remarks, that the name should be *Feesgate*. Is it not, however, more probable that this street was originally *Feasts-gate*; for, if we recollect it's proximity to *Jubbergate*, and the peculiar religious customs of the people who resided there, we may naturally conclude, the Jews from the neighbouring towns and villages might, at their periodical feasts, held in York, have been accommodated in this street.

The chief *feasts* of the Jews were the passover, pentecost, the feasts of tabernacles, expiation, trumpets, purim, and dedication; all instituted to perpetuate the memory of the mercies and miracles of the Deity. On some of them, the people were instructed, by the law being read and explained to them.

The other street, which reaches from the north-west corner of the square, to St. Helen's church, is not in *Monk-Ward*; Mr. Roper's premises being the first from Thursday-Market in *Bootham Ward*; which will comprise the next section.

SECTION VII.

Streets and Public Buildings, ancient and modern, within BOOTHAM-WARD; including an Historical Description of each, with brief Biographical Notices, and other occasional Observations.

THOUGH in this description of the city of York, the writer has noticed Micklegate, Walmgate, and Monk Wards, prior to the ward which this section embraces; it must not be hence inferred, that they are superior to it. *Bootham-Ward* includes the great north entrance to the city, and, in the respectability of it's population, in the number of it's public buildings, or other objects of interest, is not in any respect secondary.

We concluded our account of *Monk-Ward*, with describing three of the entrances to Thursday-Market, or Sampson's-Square; and with observing that the premises occupied by Mr. Roper, are the first in *Bootham-Ward*. Beyond his house is

DAVYGATE;

A narrow street, extending to *St. Helen's Square*; and called, in ancient writings, DAVY-

GATE LARDINER. The origin of it's name is important, and the circumstances connected with it are yet interesting. There formerly stood in this street, an extensive and ancient building; called

DAVY OR LARDINER HALL.

It was part of the possessions, held by *grand serjeanty* of the king, *in capite*; by DAVID LE LARDINER. The family seems to have come to England with the Norman conqueror, and to have enjoyed many privileges in York, by royal grant, during several successive generations; as appears by a genealogical table, drawn out by Sir Thomas Widderington. This pedigree was published by Drake; but it is not now of general interest.

In enumerating the privileges of the LARDINER family, Sir Thomas gives the following particulars:

“ In the pleas of assize in the county of York, the morrow after the feast of *St. Michael*, before *Silvester*, bishop of *Carlisle*, Roger de Thurkleby, and their companions, justices itinerant in the thirty-fifth and the beginning of the thirty-sixth year of Henry II., the king gave command to those justices to inquire, by jury, what liberties the ancestors of *David le Lardiner* had used in the city of York; and how and what liberties the said *David* claimeth by the charters of any of the king's predecessors. Thereupon *David* came in, and said that it did belong to the SEARJEANTY which he holds in York, to receive,” &c.; as enumerated in the following reply:

“ And the jurors found that the ancestors of *David le Lardiner*, had really used the following liberties: To make the *larder* of the king—To keep the prisoners of the forest—To have the measure of the king for corn; and to sell the king's corn. That they had *daily*, out of the king's purse, five pence; and, for these, his ancestors had *charters*. Sometimes they used this liberty, to take, every Saturday, from every window of the bakers where bread was set to sale, a loaf or an halfpenny—Of every brewer of ale, a gallon of ale or an halfpenny—Of every butcher's window, a pennyworth of flesh or a penny—Of every cart-load of fish sold at Foss-Bridge, four pennyworth of fish as they were bought at the sea side; and of every horse load of fish, a pennyworth or a penny. That they used to make distresses of the king's debts, and to take four-pence for every distress; and that they were *aldermen of Minstrells*. The ancestors of *David le Lardiner* have used these liberties in the time of king Henry, grandfather to the king which now is, and in the time of king Richard, till they were hindred; and they used all these liberties in the name of the *serjeanty*, which they held of the king. The record was sent to the king.”

Those privileges being extremely unpleasant and oppressive, the citizens of York made several attempts to be relieved from them; but they were confirmed to the Lardiner family, till the thirty-eighth of Henry III., when, as Drake expresses it, “ a fine was levied at Westminster, before the king's justices, between David le Lardiner, plaintiff, and John de Selby, mayor, and the citizens of York, deforciant; by which the said David did remit and release to the mayor and citizens, all his right in the above articles, except the keeper of the *king's jail* and *larder*, for the sum of twenty marks paid him by the said mayor

and citizens." The deed was dated at York, April, 37th Hen. III., son of king John.

David le Lardiner did not long survive this surrender; and after his death, Davy or Lardiner Hall passed by marriage, into the family of *Leke*, the sole heiress of which married *Robert Thornton, esq.*; and his daughter and heiress married *John Thwaites, esq.*; in whose family it continued till Sir William Fairfax, of Steeton, marrying the heiress, it was in time transferred to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who it is well known, married Mary, only daughter of Thomas lord Fairfax, to whom Sir Thomas Widderington, was related.

The privileges which were still attached to this hall, must have been extremely unpleasant to the legislative body of the city; for "neither the mayor nor sheriffs, could arrest or take fines therein, nor disturb any person, though not a freeman, from carrying on his business here." This induced the corporation to purchase the premises, with all its liberties, by which it became subject to their jurisdiction; and the hall being greatly out of repairs, an order was made by the mayor and commonalty the 29th of January, 1744, for taking it down, for disposing of

the materials, and for letting the ground on a *building lease*, reserving a street or road from *Davygate* into *Coney-Street*.

It was accordingly leased to Mr. Charles Mitley, a sculptor, and his brother in law, Mr. William Carr; who by agreement, took down the old hall, and built a row of six good houses; which being roofed in July, 1746, on the very day when William duke of Cumberland visited York, after the battle of Culloden, were, through respect to him, called *Cumberland-Row*; though this part of the city is now far more generally termed *New-Street*.

Those six houses, with one built by the late ingenious Mr. Peckitt, more immediately in *Davygate*, of which we are now writing, are all *extra parochial*: they consequently pay no poor-rates, and possess other privileges.

Part of the ground also formerly occupied by the building called *Davy-Hall*, is now used as the place of interment, for the neighbouring parish church of St. Helen, having been given to it, when the old burying-ground near the church was disused, to enlarge or rather to form the square. This dormitory is very small; and of the few monumental inscriptions it contains,

there is but one particularly remarkable. It is to the memory of the daughter of an opulent and respectable coach-maker of York ; but the lines which it exhibits, certainly are a very *gross corruption* of the production of a celebrated poet*.

NEW-STREET

Already mentioned, is short, and runs only from *Davygate* to *Coney-Street*, but the situation is open and airy. In this street, is

THE NORTH-RIDING STAMP-OFFICE.

We have already noticed the WEST-RIDING STAMP-OFFICE, which is in *Petergate*; and it is proper here to remark that the one for the EAST-RIDING, is not stationed in this city, but at *Kingston-upon-Hull*. The office in *New-Street*, is held under government, by William Hale, esq., who resides at Acomb, near York ; but it is not of so much importance as the other office in this city, the population and trade of the two Ridings being very different.



* “ How lov’d or valued, that it valued not,

By whom begotten, or by whom begot ;

Nought but a heap of dust remains of me,

That’s all I am, and all the proud shall be !”

Not far from this stamp-office, is a large

METHODIST CHAPEL.

It has been observed in pages 171 and 172, that the followers of John Wesley, are numerous in York, and that they have two regular places for worship here. The chapel in *New-Street* is older and more spacious than the other; the foundation-stone of it having been laid on the first of January, 1805, and the building being calculated to contain *two thousand* people or more. The erection is of bricks, with stone mouldings; and the date when it was built, is placed in the *front*; which is of a semi-octangular form, the centre, terminating with a pediment; and the whole exterior presents a handsome appearance. Mr. Rawstorne, an architect who then resided in York, designed the building, which is of the Doric order; and the interior, which is so well contrived, that the whole congregation may hear and see the preacher, is also very neatly finished. It's dimensions are 66 feet by 54, and 33 feet in height. This chapel was first opened in the afternoon of Sunday, October 13th, 1805, and being regularly supplied with preachers, has ever since been numerously attended.

CONEY-STREET

Is well-built and of considerable length, commencing at the north end of Spurriergate, and extending to the gates leading to the *Guildhall*. The name merely signifies *King-Street*, being from the Saxon word *Conyng*. This is the principal situation for business; and it appears that *Coney-Street* was formerly considered as extending in three divisions from *High-Ousegate* to the end of *Lendal*; for we find that *Spurriergate* was anciently called *Little Coney-Street*, the part of which we are writing, *New Coney-Street*, and *Lendal, Old Coney-Street*.

In what is now called Coney-Street, are two very excellent inns: The principal one is *The Black Swan*, or *Clark's Hotel*; and it has attached to it, one of the leading Coach Offices in the city, which will be more minutely noticed afterwards. The other inn is called *The George*; and is very remarkable for its antiquity, except the front, most of which is quite modern.

In the yard of this inn, may yet be traced the remains of strong stone walls, which tradition informs us were part of the religious house of the ancient gild of *St. George*, in York; and till a few years ago, there was an old and curiously carved gateway into the yard, which well de-

served preservation. There is yet one large room in particular, in this house, of a very ancient appearance, enriched with elegant antique carving; and one window of it exhibits, in a mutilated state, the *Wentworth's* arms, &c., which circumstance seems to confirm a generally entertained opinion, that this was formerly the residence of that illustrious family.

From *Coney-Street* to the river Ouse, run *three lanes*, chiefly used for the shipping and landing of manure and coals. The names of two of them are *Common-Hall-Lane*, and *St. Martin's-Lane*; one being near the Guildhall, and the other near St. Martin's church. The third is almost opposite Jubbergate; and till very lately, exhibited the remains of strong stone buildings, which, at some former period, may have been important. There are yet similar vestiges, in an adjoining yard.

Opposite *The George Inn*, is an old house, formerly devoted to the use of the Judges of Assize; and it still retains the name of "*The Judges Lodgings*."

Not far from the *George Inn*, is "*The York Courant Office*." This is the last of the public prints we have to notice. It is the oldest news-

paper at present printed in the city ; but we find that a newspaper called “ *The York Mercury*,” a very small quarto, was printed prior to 1720, by *Grace White*, widow, in *Coffee-Yard, York*. The name of this paper seems afterwards to have been altered ; for by the file of the *York Courant*, we learn that in 1728, *John White*, perhaps a son of the widow, printed a paper, consisting of four quarto pages, price twopence, under the *present* name, “ *at the sign of the Printing Press, in Stonegate*.” The next proprietor was a *Mr. Staples*, who retired ; and in January, 1739, it became the property of *Ward and Chandler*, booksellers, in Coney-Street.

They had a book-selling establishment in London also ; but by the misconduct of *Mr. Chandler*, became bankrupts. At this particular period, *Mr. Drake*, the historian, who lodged at the house of *Mr. Ward*, befriended his unfortunate host on certain conditions, in the re-purchase of the paper. It was therefore published on Tuesday, June 17, 1740, in the sole name of “ *Cæsar Ward*.” This proprietor died on Tuesday, April 24, 1759, aged 48, and it was published in his widow’s name alone, till Tuesday, April first, 1788 ; though *Mr. David Russell*,

during part of that time, had a share in the concern. The firm was then altered to "*A. Ward and G. Peacock*," her son-in-law; which continued till her death, April 10th, 1789, at the advanced age of 73 years. It was afterwards published alone by *Mr. George Peacock*, now one of the aldermen of the city, till the month of June, 1809, when he retired in favor of his son, *Mr. Cæsar Peacock*, the present proprietor.

It was formerly in the *Whig* interest, and was published on *Tuesdays*, till May 28th, 1792, when it commenced publishing on Mondays; the price of it being then but *threepence halfpenny*. It still is continued on Mondays, but is now attached to the *Tories*.

Having just had occasion to introduce the principal historian of York, it may be proper here to give a brief sketch of the leading features of his life.

Mr. Francis Drake, was the son of the Rev. F. Drake, M. A. rector of Himsworth, and vicar of Pontefract. He was born in 1695; and, in early life, took up his residence in York, as a surgeon, where he practised with great reputation. He married Mary, youngest daughter of John Woodyeare, esquire, of Crookhill, near

Doncaster; by whom he had two sons, Francis Drake, D. D., fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, and rector of Winested, in Holderness—And, William Drake, F. A. S., and rector of Isleworth, Middlesex. The subject of this memoir was an eminent antiquary, and F. R. S. He published his "*Eboracum, or History and Antiquities of York*," one vol. folio, with plates, in 1736, and he was also the author of "*The Parliamentary History of England to the Restoration*;" and likewise of several tracts in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and *Archæologia*. This respectable author died in 1770, aged 75, and was interred in St. Mary's church, Beverley, where a monument is erected to his memory.

In personal appearance, Mr. Drake was about the middle size, rather slender, and in his countenance, possessed much of the sickly langour which generally accompanies the studious. In society, he was cheerful and very agreeable, and in his political opinions, warmly attached to the cause of the Stuarts. The investigation of antiquarian discoveries, was however his most favourite pursuit; and to the indulgence of this

laudable propensity, the inhabitants of York are indebted for his laborious publication.

The arms of this family are—Argent a Wivern, his wings displayed, and tail nowed—gules.

Proceeding further up *Coney-Street*, the BANKING-HOUSE of Messrs. Raper, Swann, Clough, Swann, Bland, and Raper, will be observed at the corner of *New-Street*. This is the oldest banking-house in York, and draws on Messrs. Sir R. C. Glyn, bart., Mills, Halifax, and Co., No. 12, Birchin-Lane, London. The hours of business are the same as at the other two banks, already described.

Nearly opposite this bank, is the parish church of *St. Martin the Bishop*, commonly called

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

We are informed that this place of worship, which certainly has a very ancient appearance, was a parochial church prior to the Norman conquest; for in Domesday book it is noticed in the following words: "*Gospatrick habet ecclesiam sancti Martini in Conyng-strete.*" Being afterwards numbered amongst the great farns of the dean and chapter of York; they, in 1331, appointed William de Langtoft vicar of the per-

petual vicarage thereof, and gave him an adjoining house to dwell in; with other privileges, including the fruits and obventions of the churches of St. Andrew, St. Stephen, and St. John, in Hungate, and the mediety of St. Helen, in *Werkdyke*; and, as dependant on St. Martin's, the churches of St. Michael de Berefride, S. John ad Pontem Use, S. Mary in Layrethorpe. There were several chantries here also, for the support of which, certain houses were erected in the church-yard, and their rents paid to the officiating priests.

The appearance of the exterior of this church is improved by a tower steeple, and is rendered remarkable by a clock, which projects into the street, upon which is the figure of a man holding a quadrant, that always points to the sun. It was placed here, at the expense of the parish, in 1668; and the dial of it was modernized in 1779. Prior to the latter date, there was a considerable quantity of Gothic work on the buttresses; but it being thought desirable to *improve* the appearance of that part of the church also, it was all torn away by the ruthless hand of unfeeling ignorance.

The interior is neat and spacious; and at the upper end of the north aisle, against the wall, is an alabaster monument, to the memory of Sir William Sheffield, and Elizabeth his wife. Above the inscription, which is dated 1633, are two busts of the deceased, and the family arms are also represented. On boards against the wall of the same aisle, are recorded a variety of donations to the parish, of which the following are the principal:

“*Mrs. Anne Savile*, who died in this parish the last day of January, anno 1694, by will, anno 1694, gave *one hundred and ten pounds* to the religious poor of this parish; and ordered that the interest thereof should be equally distributed at the discretion of the trustees, every first Sunday in the month, amongst such poor of this parish as should be then present in this church, at divine service, unless hindered by sickness, or disability of body.”

“*Mr. Leonard Thomson* of this parish, by will, dated 13th of August, 1698, gave *five hundred pounds*, to the minister, feoffees, and churchwardens of this parish, to be laid out in a purchase of lands of the value of *twenty and five pounds* per annum or more; *forty shillings* thereof to be distributed to the poor householders of this parish—and *twenty shillings* to the poor of St. Helen's parish, on every three-and-twentieth of December—And to the minister of this parish, *twenty-five shillings* yearly, for reading divine service, and preaching in this church, betwixt eight and twelve in the forenoon, and reading the evening service betwixt two and four in the afternoon, upon every Christmas-Day; and for reading the morning service in the church, betwixt eight and eleven in the forenoon, on all the other holidays in every Christmas. And the residue of the said rents to be applied, by the said minister, feoffees, and churchwardens, for the binding of poor boys, of this parish, to be apprentices.”

This latter clause is a great relief to the poor parents in the parish; as £15, and in some cases, £20 are now paid by instalments, to each approved applicant. There is one more donation.

“ Mrs. Mary Musgrave, by her last will, dated 27th November, 1776, gave *one hundred pounds* to the lord mayor and commonalty of this city; the interest thereof to be applied to the relief of poor householders belonging this parish.”

In St. Martin's church, are likewise several monumental inscriptions; of which the following only, which is on a plain marble tablet against the wall, is worthy particular notice:

Near this place lieth the body of

ELIZABETH, the wife of ROBERT PORTEUS,

late of this city, esq.

She died January 20th, 1754,

Ætat. 60.

The intelligent reader will readily perceive that the person here commemorated, was the mother of the excellent Dr. Porteus, bishop of London; and such was the filial affection of that good man, that he never visited his native city, without quitting for a short period the honors of the busy world, to wander in silent contemplation, near the tomb of his departed parent. As a zealous and liberal divine, he excited the admiration of all; and as a native of York, an

author, and the brother of a surgeon, who lived, practised, and died here, he certainly claims a little further notice in this history.

Beilby Porteus was born in York, on the eighth of May, 1731, and was the youngest but one of nineteen children. His parents were descended from very respectable families, in Virginia, North-America; and his mother, whose maiden name was Jennings, was related to the wife of John duke of Marlborough, and to Sir Edmund and Sir Jonathan Jennings, who represented the Yorkshire borough of Ripon, in parliament, in the reign of James the second. Colonel Jennings, the superintendent of Indian affairs, and afterwards deputy-governor of the colony, was the first of the family who settled in Virginia; and was her father and the son of Sir Edmund.

Being induced to quit Virginia, through a desire to insure the means of superior education for their children, his parents arrived here, in 1720. The subject of this memoir was instructed for several years at a small school in this city, and about the age of thirteen was sent to Ripon, and thence at a very early period to Cambridge. In 1752, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon after was elected fellow of his college,

and became a resident in Cambridge. At the age of *twenty-six*, and in the year 1757, he was ordained deacon at Buckden; and was, in a little time, ordained priest at York, by archbishop Hutton. He soon after was deprived of his father, by death; and, thus prepared, wrote the prize poem on *Death*, which has been so much admired.

Soon after writing this poem, he preached and published a sermon in answer to a pamphlet, entitled, "*The History of the Man after God's own Heart*;" which gained him great credit; and in 1762, he was appointed one of the domestic chaplains to archbishop Secker, which obliged him to quit college and to reside at Lambeth. On the 13th of May, 1765, Mr. Porteus married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Brian Hodgson, esq., of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, who survived him; and the same year, he was presented to the livings of Rucking and Wittersham, in Kent; which being very small, he resigned for the rectory of Hunton, having also had a prebend of Peterborough previously given to him.

In 1767, he obtained the rectory of Lambeth, and took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. The following year the patron of Dr. Porteus de-

parted this life, leaving his two chaplains his executors, and desiring that they would revise and publish his works. This request was strictly complied with, and Dr. Porteus prefixed to them a review of the archbishop's life and character, which was very ably executed. In 1769, the Dr. was appointed chaplain to the king, and next was preferred to the mastership of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, on condition that he resigned his prebend of Peterborough to Doctor Stinton.

About the close of 1772, Dr. Porteus and some others, made an effort to induce the bishops to revise and amend the liturgy and articles of the church of England, but though the design was highly to their credit, a negative answer was returned to the application. On the 20th of December, 1776, the Dr. was, without any solicitation on his part, promoted to the see of Chester; and resigned the living of Lambeth in consequence, as an act of conscientious duty, having permission to retain it; he however did not proceed to Chester till July 4th, 1777. Bishop Porteus was naturally of a feeling and charitable disposition, and in 1778, eagerly embraced a peculiar opportunity of granting relief to a distressed curate,

who, under the pressure of age and poverty, sought his benevolent patronage.

He was ever friendly to religious toleration, and was a great advocate for the increase of Sunday schools, and for every institution calculated to benefit and enlighten the great mass of mankind. In his manners, he was extremely amiable and conciliating; and to this disposition, may be attributed his advancement to the see of London, on the death of Dr. Lowth, Nov. 3d, 1787, which was presented to him without solicitation. By this flattering exaltation, he was obliged to resign his living at Hunton, and to quit, both there and at Chester, the most pleasing society and many sincere and kind friends.

After this advancement, he not only devoted himself very closely to the duties of his high station, but also used great exertions to ameliorate the condition, and to instruct the minds of the West Indian slaves; and, in after years, he was a strenuous advocate for the general abolition of the inhuman slave trade. Thus he continued doing good, till the very period of his dissolution; which occurred on the 13th of May, 1809.

In person, the bishop was under the middle size, thin and slender, and was always of a very tender constitution. With a holy and pure conduct, he ever preserved a cheerfulness truly pleasing; and endeavoured to portray religion in her most alluring and attracting form; not as the gloomy bane of human happiness, but as the solace, the kind companion, the comforter and pilot of man, through all the dangers attendant on the voyage of life. Such were the sentiments of Dr. Porteus, and he not only taught them from the pulpit, and the press, but, in *his practice*, set an example worthy of imitation. His works complete, with a minute account of his life, by the Rev. Robert Hodgson, A. M. have lately been published in six vols. 8vo, price £2 8s. in bds.

Not far from *St. Martin's Church*, in a yard on the opposite side of the street, is a very ancient building, which has apparently been used as a *Bagnio*, the remains of one bath being yet visible. The appearance of the building, is far older than any others near it; and the brick work, which does not seem much decayed, has clearly been renewed, whilst three stone carved heads which are placed in front, and the stone mouldings, seem coeval with the erection, and are

all much defaced by time. The building has, however, been devoted to such a variety of purposes in later years, that it's original destination cannot be ascertained with certainty.

At the end of this street, and near *Lendal* and *St. Helen's Square*, is

THE MANSION-HOUSE;

A large and handsome building, appropriated to the service of each successive lord mayor; and situated in front of the *Guild-Hall*. The site of the present erection, was formerly occupied by two old buildings, one of which had been the *Chapel of the Gild of St. Christopher*, and was afterwards used as a dwelling-house. Between those two old houses, were gates leading to the *Guild-Hall*; but in 1725, the gates were removed and the houses taken down, in order to build the present structure, which was completed the following year, at the expense of the corporation.

The front has a rustic basement, which supports an Ionic order, with a pediment, in which are placed the arms of the city. In front of the house, are iron palisades, with sunk areas to give light to the basement story; and a hand-

some flight of steps leads up to the entrance, which is by folding doors, into a hall or spacious passage.

On the left of the entrance, is the DRAWING-ROOM, a neat apartment, not very spacious, but lofty and well adapted for the purpose. Into this room are two doors; over one of which, is hung Mr. Fowler's elegant coloured plate of the Roman Tesselated Pavement, mentioned at page 275; and, over the other door, is a large and beautiful painting, by the late Mr. Hilton, of the projected New Bridge over the river Ouse. Above the chimney-piece, is a handsome oil-painting half-length likeness of alderman Carr, who was a considerable contributor to the stock of plate belonging to the Mansion-House.

Behind the drawing-room, is a small DINING-ROOM, divided from the other, only by a temporary wooden partition, which can be removed at pleasure; and the two rooms may thus be thrown into one. Over the chimney-piece in this room, is an excellent three-quarters length likeness, in oil colours, of Mr. Drake the historian; and on the opposite side of the room, several ancient royal charters, which have been granted to the corporation, are united in one frame. Above the

two doors, are also a small print of His Grace the duke of Portland, and a coloured print of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, bart. In the same room, is a book-case, containing a collection of miscellaneous works, for the use of each successive lord mayor.

The rooms on the right of the entrance are, a small porter's room, a butler's pantry, and a housekeeper's room.

Between the two latter, a flight of steps lead down into a very spacious and excellent arched kitchen; to which are attached a scullery, a larder, wine cellar, ale cellar, and every other convenience.

From the hall, a broad and elegant staircase in front, and a smaller back-staircase on the right, lead up to the *State Room*. Here the lord mayor entertains the members of the corporate body, and occasionally gives a public treat to the citizens. The entrance is by folding doors, under a music gallery, supported by two large fluted columns; and the room is *forty-nine feet six inches*, by *twenty-seven feet nine inches*. There are two fire-places in it, one at each end, enriched with variegated marble chimney-pieces; above that, at the upper end, are the royal

arms, beautifully carved and gilt, whilst at the lower end are displayed the arms of the city, adorned with the insignia of office.

On one side of the upper fire-place, is a full-length likeness, in oil-colours, of George the second, beautifully framed and inscribed at one corner :

“ This portrait of King George II., was presented by the most noble Charles Marquis of Rockingham, to the Rockingham Club, at York, in the year 1757, and with their approbation, was placed in this State Room of the Mansion-House, the 3rd day of February, 1783.

“ William Siddall, esq. Lord Mayor.”

On the other side of this fire-place, is a corresponding likeness of William III. also inscribed, in one corner :

“ This portrait of King William III., was presented by the most noble Charles Marquis of Rockingham, to the Rockingham Club at York, in the year 1757, and with their approbation, was placed in this State Room of the Mansion-House, the 3rd day of February, 1783.

“ William Siddall, esq. Lord Mayor.”

At the lower end of the room, on the sides of the fire-place, are also full-length likenesses of Sir John Lister Kay, who served the office of lord mayor, in 1737, and of lord Bingley, who was lord mayor in 1707 ; and on the left of the entrance, is a full-length likeness of the Prince of Wales, splendidly habited in robes of the

Garter, and accompanied with his black valet. It was painted by Hoppner, is elegantly framed, and exhibits the following inscription :

“ His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, honored this city with his presence, August, 1789, and was graciously pleased to accept of the Freedom thereof, on the 22d day of that month. Thomas Hartley, esq., Lord Mayor.

“ His Royal Highness, when Prince Regent, was further graciously pleased to present this his portrait to the Mayor and Commonalty, to be placed in their State Room, June 4th, 1811, being the anniversary of the birth-day of his revered Father, our August Sovereign.

“ The Honourable Lawrence Dundas, Lord Mayor.”

Near the above is a full-length likeness of the duke of Richmond, who with several other noblemen, left his seat in parliament, and came to York, “ to pay his duty to *Charles the first*,” as mentioned in pages 153 and 154 of vol. 1.

On the right of the door, a most beautiful painting of the marquis of Rockingham, which was presented to the corporation, displays the following inscription, addressed from the donor to the lord mayor,

“ My Lord,—Your lordship will receive a portrait of the late Lord Rockingham, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, after an original, done by the same eminent artist some years back. I presume to offer it to the Corporation of York, for their Mansion-House, in the confidence that they will esteem the portrait of a man, for whom they manifested such love and attachment during his Life, and for whose Death they expressed such unequivocal marks of regret, a proper ornament for the residence of their Chief Magistrate; and, if they are pleased to accept it, I may truly say, it will be to them and to their successors,

a constant Example of as much Generosity, Humanity, and Friendly Affection, as ever adorned Private Life, and of as sound Constitutional Principles, of as much Judgment, Zeal, and Constancy, as ever intitled a Character to the Honourable Distinction of a Patriot.

“ Your Lordship must pardon my expressing how fortunate I esteem the Circumstance of offering this Picture to the Corporation of York, during the Mayoralty of a person, whom it's lamented Subject held in such peculiar Esteem.

“ I have the Honour to be, with very sincere Regard, My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant,

“ WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM.

“ Grosvenor-Square, May 31st, 1783.”

“ *William Siddall, esquire, Lord Mayor.*”

Adjoining this painting, is one of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, bart., painted by Hoppner, at the expense of the corporation; and it is inscribed:

“ As a tribute of Affectionate Regard to, and as a Memorial of, the Public and Private Virtues of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, baronet, one of the Representatives in Parliament of this city, and Lord Mayor thereof in the years 1787 and 1798, the Corporation of York caused this Portrait to be taken, and placed in their State Room, pursuant to a Resolution unanimously voted by them, February the fourth, 1799. William Ellis, esquire, Lord Mayor, 1799.”

The paintings in this room, are all elegantly framed, and nearly equal in size; each being about five feet eight inches wide, and nine feet high. The room, which is elegantly lofty, is neatly wainscotted, and is well lighted from the front by two tiers of windows, containing five each. In it are also three large brass chandeliers.

Behind the state room, are two lodging-rooms; and over them, on the next floor, are three lodging-rooms, with other conveniences; from which a flight of steps ascends into the attic story. On the left, about half way up, is a small chamber for the butler, which contains a strong painted case, or cupboard, in which is deposited all the plate of the corporation. It is a most valuable and elegant collection, and the greater part of it has been presented, at various times, by members of the corporate body.

A schedule of the plate, as also a list of all the furniture in the mansion-house, is taken by the city steward, on the entrance and departure of each lord mayor.

The attic story comprises a large room, the same size as the state room, and also three lodging-rooms for servants.

The situation of this residence for the chief magistrate of York, is now very open and airy; but part of the open space in front of the house, was formerly occupied by several old and high houses, which rendered the rooms of the Mansion-House, very dark and damp. To remedy this evil, the corporation purchased the houses, and commenced taking them down, May 17th, 1782.

Attached to the Mansion-House, are a small garden and yard, a coach-house, stable, laundry, &c. Having, however, in pages 309 and 310 of the first volume, described the establishment ordained to be kept up here, and given other requisite information, we now pass on to

THE GUILD-HALL.

It has already been observed that the chapel of the *Gild of St. Christopher*, formerly stood where the present Mansion-House has been erected; and the building we are now going to describe, was erected by the mayor and commonalty, and the master and brethren of that fraternity, the 24th of Henry VI. or anno 1446. The *Gild of St. Christopher* was founded by the authority of letters patent from Richard the second, granted to Robert Dalhoy and other citizens, and dated at York, Martii 12, anno regni 19. Another brotherhood, called the *Gild of St. George*, was afterwards added to the above; and by letters patent, from Henry VI., dated at Westminster, in the 25th year of his reign, and addressed to William Craven and other citizens, the said gilds were possessed of power to purchase lands and tenements to a cer-

tain amount; and to make and adopt rules and regulations relative to the disposal of their revenues, for the support of their common-hall, for repairing and maintaining certain bridges and highways in and near the city, and for the relief of the poor.

Those two fellowships being however dissolved, Edward VI., in the third year of his reign, granted all their messuages, tenements, &c. in York, and other places, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of York and to their successors. Thus was the common-hall of those ancient religious *gilds*, converted into the *Guild-Hall* of the legislators of the city.

The entrance into the yard of the Guild-Hall is on the left of the Mansion-House, by iron gates and folding doors. Passing down the gateway, the old hall soon meets the eye, and is remarkable for its antique appearance. The entrance to the building is also by folding doors; and over them is a large window, in the centre of which is a stone effigy, large as life, of a royal personage, inscribed "*Georgius Secundus Rex.*"

Entering the hall, which has been termed one of the finest Gothic rooms in the kingdom, the stranger will naturally be struck with its lofty-

ness and extent; being 96 feet in length, 43 feet in width, and to the centre of the roof 29 feet and 6 inches in height. The roof is supported by ten octagon oak pillars, on stone bases; each pillar 21 feet 9 inches high, by 5 feet and 9 inches in circumference. From their capitals spring the arches to the roof, which is of wood, and displays several shields of arms, supported by angelic representations, with many grotesque figures and very singular heads.

Here was held formerly the court of the lord president of the north, during his residence at the Manor; and the Judges of Assize still attend, and preside on trials relative to the city and ainsty; for which purpose, the further end of the hall is fitted up for *Crown* cases, and occasional business; and there are also, near the entrance, an official seat, table, &c., for *Nisi Prius* causes.

On the left of the entrance, are the royal arms against the wall; and on the right, a large table of benefactions to the charity-schools established in York. The whole room is seated on each side; and against the wall on the right, are four tablets, the first of which is inscribed with a long

detail of donations, bequeathed to several charitable institutions in York, by “*Henry Myres*, late of this city, alderman, by will dated 3rd of Nov. 1792.” The second is to the same purport; being donations left by William Haughton, esq., by will dated 23d July, 1770. The third is relative to the donations of Thomas Norfolk, gent., who died Nov. 11, 1778, and left considerable property to the several charities in York, as there stated. Not far from it is a tablet, with the following brief inscription:

“James Barnard, esquire, late Alderman, and twice Lord Mayor of this city, by his last will, gave £200 to the Mayor and Commonalty thereof, to be laid out in New Paving this Hall. Which being effected in the year 1758, his fellow Citizens, in Gratitude for such a Benefaction, caused this Tablet to be erected to his Memory.”

Only one object now remains to be noticed in this room, and that is the window over the crown or lord mayor's court, which exhibits some beautifully stained glass, representing the royal arms in the centre; and on the two sides of them, the figures of Justice and Mercy; the former with the motto “*Cuique suum*,” and the latter, “*Miseris succurro*.” Underneath, are exhibited the arms of the city, the sword and mace, &c., with the date 1682; executed by Edmund Gyles, an artist resident in York.

Adjoining the further end of the hall, are several rooms for the grand and petit juries; one of which is termed the *Inner Room*, and in it are held the several courts of the lord mayor and sheriffs, as described in pages 339 to 346 of the first vol. The *Inner Room* was neatly wainscotted during the mayoralty of Mr. Richard Shaw, in 1679, at the expense of Sir John Hewley, one of the representatives of this city in parliament; and there is yet an inscription over the fire-place to that purport. Here are deposited the musketry of the city; calculated to equip four companies of seventy men each: And, in one of the windows, is a most beautiful specimen of painted glass, executed by the ingenious Mr. Peckitt, who is particularly noticed in pages 70 and 71 of this volume. It is an elegant representation of *Justice in a Triumphal Car*, and being a gift from the artist to the corporation, was placed here in 1754; when, as a general encouragement to genius, and as a striking mark of the high estimation in which his abilities were held, the corporate body of York, generously presented to him the freedom of the city.

In this room is a private door, leading, by a flight of stone steps, into an old chamber, in which

several of the records of the city have hitherto been deposited. Here also the writer found, after much research, an ancient relic of Roman superstition, nearly two thousand years old, and fully described in the first volume, pages 296 to 300.

A part of *St. William's Chapel*, on Ouse-Bridge, having formerly been occupied as the *Council Chamber* of the city; when that building was taken down, in 1810, an addition was made to the *Guild-Hall*, in order to supply the deficiency thus occasioned. A spacious apartment was built adjoining the *Inner Room* already described, under the direction of Mr. P. Atkinson of this city; and over it is a chamber, both admirably calculated for the purpose.

In the lower room, the *common-council* assemble; for which purpose, at the upper end of it, is an official chair for the foreman, with a long oak table, and seats down the middle for the members of each ward. The room is lighted by five windows, which display the royal and city arms, in painted glass.

A broad flight of stone steps leads up to the chamber, where the lord mayor, recorder, city council, aldermen, sheriffs, and gentlemen of the

twenty-four, assemble. It is equally spacious with the one below, and has been very neatly fitted up, having a state chair ornamented with imitations of ancient carving, for the use of the lord mayor, and also a seat on each side, for the recorder and the city council or senior alderman. A table runs down the centre, as in the room beneath, over which are suspended, from a grained ceiling, two neat chandeliers. The chairs of *English oak*, are supplied with red cushions; and the windows, which are six in number, face the river, some of them commanding a fine view of the New Bridge. They are enriched with much beautifully-stained glass, representing the armorial bearings of the city, and of many members of the corporation.

In the yard of the Guild-Hall, and beneath the gateway, there is regularly kept

A LINE FAIR.

It was formerly held in *Thursday-Market*, now *Sampson's-Square*, under the cross; and when that building was taken down, it was removed here as a temporary arrangement, till a more eligible place can be prepared. The

days on which the “*York Line Fairs*” are held, are

The Saturdays preceding Old Michaelmas Day, Old Martinmas Day, Old Christmas-Day, Old Candlemas-Day, Old Lady-Day; and also on Whit-Monday, St. Peter's-Day, old style, and Lammas-Day, old style.

The line or flax is brought from the neighbouring towns and villages; and the hour of commencing the fair, is generally about nine o'clock in the morning, but it is mostly over in two hours.

The house adjoining the Mansion-House, and in which the business of the Post-Office has been attended to for nearly a century, is the first building in

LENDAL;

Formerly called “*Old Conyng-Street* ;” afterwards “*Lendell*,” and even now written both “*Lendall*” and “*Lendal* ;” but the latter being the manner in which it is inscribed at the end of the street, we here adopt it as most correct. Lendal is airy and well built; extending at present from the Post-Office, down to the Water-Works, and even up to the further end of *Etridge's Hotel* ; though the latter part of the street is termed, in the ancient writings of

that house, "*Finckle-Street*," a name, as already explained, derived from the Danish word *Vincle*, which means a corner. Drake says, the present name of this part of the city, has been supposed to imply *Land-all*; having originated from there being a *stayth* or *landing-place* here; but adds, that he imagines the name arose from the hill near St. Leonard's Hospital, and was an abbreviation of *Leonard's Hill*. That respectable writer, however, should have known, that a declivity was anciently termed, both in England and Scotland, a *dell*, or in the Dutch language, *dal*; and, as there is a strong declivity in both streets, but particularly below *St. Leonard's Hospital*, LEONARD might, for brevity, be easily corrupted to *Lend.*, and by adding to it the preceding word, the name will appear complete.

THE POST-OFFICE,

Is a general circulating office, to which letters from other parts are mostly forwarded without arrangement, and consequently require to be sorted here; thus occasioning a necessity for several clerks to be constantly employed. William Oldfield, esq., a wine and spirit-merchant, of this city, is the present post-master.

To the *post hours*, the author feels anxious next to draw the attention of the public; as, for want of this necessary information, letters are often sent too late; by which, much inconvenience has at various times been occasioned, and the post-master and his clerks have been considered irregular, even when their care and attention were such as to deserve commendation.

This office opens, for the delivery of letters, at eight o'clock in the morning, the year round; and closes in the evening, at *half-past eight*, for all letters, which go by the *Wetherby* and *Boroughbridge* packet boys; to the following places, and the vicinity of each.

By the Wetherby Post. *By the Boroughbridge Post.*

Wetherby—Knaresbrough—Harrogate—Skipton—Settle—Kirby-Lonsdale—and all Craven—with the following parts of Lancashire, bordering on Craven, viz: Clithero—Colne—Blackburn—and Burnley.

Boroughbridge, including Wensleydale—Ripon—Masham, and most places in that part of the country—Catterick—Greta-Bridge—Brough—Penrith—Carlisle—Glasgow—all the western parts of Scotland—the north of Ireland, and all parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

For letters to all other parts of the country, the York post-office closes at *half-past ten* at

night; and the several posts to and from York, arrive and depart as follow :

*ARRIVALS.**DEPARTURES.*

1. About *six* every evening, from Helmsley and Kirbymoorside.

2. About *nine* every night, from Pocklington, Market-Weighton, Beverley, Hull, Malton, Whitby, and Scarborough.

3. About *ten* every night, from Easingwold, Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, Yarm, Stockton, Durham, Sunderland, Newcastle, Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Edinbro', and all parts north of that city.

At the same hour every night, from Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, Manchester, and Liverpool.

4. At *eleven* every night, the *Wetherby* post, as described in the last page.

5. At *half-past eleven* every night, the *Boroughbridge* post, as described in the last page.

6. About *twelve o'clock* every night, *except Monday*, from London, and every night from all other parts south of York. Hence no letters are delivered in this city on Tuesday from London.

1. At *nine* every night, the *Wetherby* and *Boroughbridge* posts, as described in the last page.

2. At *half-past eleven* every night, for London and all parts south of York. Except on Friday, when though letters cannot be sent to London, they are forwarded to all parts on this side of it as usual.

3. At *twelve* every night, for Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, Manchester, and Liverpool.

4. Every night, one hour after the arrival of the Mail from London—for Easingwold, Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, Yarm, Stockton, Durham, Sunderland, Newcastle, Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Edinbro', and all parts north of the latter city.

Also, at the same time, for Pocklington, Market-Weighton, Beverley, Hull, Malton, Whitby, and Scarbro'.

5. The Helmsley and Kirbymoorside packet boy, likewise leaves York, at *one o'clock* every morning.

Nearly opposite the *Post-Office*, is a large new brick building, erected in 1811, on the

site of several old tenements, as a depository for the

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Prior to describing this building, it may not be improper to give a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the *Book Society*, for the accommodation of which, this erection was designed.

Like most other public institutions, it owes its origin to a few intelligent and spirited individuals, viz.: Sir Wm. Strickland, bart., S. W. Nicoll, esq., Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, Anthony Thorpe, esq., and others; who, about the year 1794, formed themselves into a society, under certain rules and regulations, for the express purpose of purchasing the pamphlets and other light occasional literary productions of the day. They were then deposited at the house of one of the society, and the collection was at certain periods sold, and more modern productions purchased, from the general fund thus augmented. The number of members, however, soon increased; and more valuable works being thereby procured, the original plan of parting with the books when read, was abandoned, and a room in the house of Messrs. Edward and Robert Peck, book-

sellers, in Low-Ousegate, was rented for their accommodation.

About 1799, the proprietors removed the infant library to part of the house then occupied by the *General Circulating Library*, in Stonegate; a public institution, which, as this establishment increased, gradually declined till it was ultimately discontinued. The *Subscription Library*, was then removed to a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Wolstenholme, at the Minster-Gates; but the numbers rapidly increasing, a plan was suggested to erect the present elegant edifice, by subscription shares, distinct from the Book Society.

Accordingly the pleasant and convenient situation at the entrance into Lendal, was fixed upon; the old buildings, already mentioned, were purchased, and taken down; and the foundation stone of the present erection, was inscribed as below:

“ Nov. 4, A R. 52 GEO. III.—A. D. 1811.

The First Stone of this Building,

designed for

A PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Was laid by Anthony Thorpe, Esq.

President of the York Book Society.

P. Atkinson, Architect,”

The building consists of convenient cellars, and on the ground floor, a large apartment, now occupied as a *Public News-Room*, distinct from the Book Society; above which is a spacious room, in front, where the books are kept, and in which the subscribers assemble for the purpose of procuring books, also for conversation, or for the perusal of periodical publications, which are here regularly introduced. The room commands a full view of one of the most lively streets in the city; it contains shelves, certainly not arranged to the utmost advantage for a large collection of books; a long table, with seats; a pair of excellent globes, with maps, &c. Behind it is a smaller room, where the librarian is in attendance, from *ten* o'clock in the morning till *seven* in the evening, in summer; and till *six* in the winter. Over the whole are several small lodging rooms; and at one end of the building, is a distinct tenement or dwelling-house.

The members of this society are at present 351 in number. The books, which are valuable and well selected, are the joint property of the subscribers, and amount in number to between six and seven thousand volumes. The terms of admission, are now *five guineas*, and the annual

subscription is *one pound six shillings*, which is paid half-yearly. Each subscriber is admitted by ballot, and has the privilege of proposing any publication he may desire; and a public or general meeting is regularly held on the *second* Friday in every month, when the books are also chosen by ballot.

Printed catalogues may be procured from Mr. Joseph Shepherd, the librarian, and the subscribers are accommodated with books to their own houses, when they please. A. Thorp, esq., is still the president, and the Rev. William Flower, Jun. is the treasurer and secretary.

On the same side of *Lendal*, but further down the street, is a large and handsome house, with a double flight of stone steps in front, and before it a neat court, with trees and shrubs. It is termed

THE JUDGES' LODGINGS.

The history of this house being closely connected with the annals of the city, we shall briefly enter into it, prior to giving any account relative to the purpose to which the building is now devoted.

There was formerly a church stood between *Lendal* and *Blakestreet*, dedicated to St. Wil-

frid, and in Domesday-book, it is mentioned as an ancient rectory, prior to the conquest. It was afterwards given to St. Mary's Abbey, and that religious house having the patronage, annually received from it the sum of half a mark, payable by the rector. At the union of churches in York, this place of worship was united to *St. Michael-le-Belfrey's*, but with the peculiar clause, that "if ever the parishioners think fit to rebuild their church, the parish shall remain as before."

A remarkable chantry was founded in this church, at the altar of St. Mary, for the soul of Nicholas Flemmyng, the mayor of York, who was slain by the Scots, at the battle of Myton, in 1319; and here interred. It also appears that the following year, an *indulgence* of forty days' relaxation of sins, was granted to all the parishioners "who, being truly penitent, contrite, and confessed, should, in a faithful mind say, in behalf of his soul, the Lord's prayer, and the salutation of the blessed virgin."

On the site of the church, a large dwelling-house, facing *Blake-Street*, was erected by Major Wyvil; and the "*Judges' Lodgings*" we are now describing, were built on part of the church-

yard or burying-ground. In digging the foundations of the latter, several cart loads of human bones were discovered and removed.

Dr. Wintringham, a celebrated physician of York, was the gentleman who erected the building. He died in 1748, but he had a son, even more eminent than himself, who became a baronet, and F. R. S.

Sir Clifton Wintringham, bart. was born in York, in 1710, and possessed all the advantages of a very liberal education. At an early age, he took his degrees; and the year after his father's death, he was appointed physician to the duke of Cumberland, and afterwards to the present king, who conferred upon him the honor of knighthood. He published several works, viz: "*An Experimental Inquiry into some parts of the Animal Structure*"—1740. "*An Inquiry into the Existence of the Vessels of the Human Body*"—1743. "*De Morquibusdum*," 2 vols., 1782 and 1791; and an accurate edition of Dr. Mead's "*Monita et Præcepta Medica cum multis notis*." On the 10th of January, 1794, this celebrated physician and author departed this life, at his residence in London, at the very advanced age of 84 years.

But to return more immediately to “ *The Judges’ Lodgings* :” After the death of Dr. Winttingham, this residence was occupied by another eminent physician, Dr. Dealtry, who died in 1773, and to whose memory an elegant monument was erected in the cathedral, with an inscription already given. Even when the house was in the occupation of the latter gentleman, part of the kitchen floor, was constituted of anciently sculptured *tomb-stones*, the remains of the old burying-ground ; and though the doctor was repeatedly urged to remove from sight, those humiliating marks of the mortality of man, he always positively refused ; urging as a plea, that to familiarize ourselves with the emblems of death, was the most powerful means of humbling human pride, and of producing virtuous actions, and a holy practice.

The ancient place of residence, in *Coney-Street*, for the Judges of Assize, has already been mentioned, but it was very inconvenient, and unfit for the purpose. The county magistrates therefore took the subject into serious consideration ; and in 1806, this building was purchased, out of the county rates, and appropriated to the use of the Judges. It was first devoted to

the purpose, during the summer assizes of that year; J. B. S. Morritt, esquire, of Rokeby-Park, being then high-sheriff of the county.

It was neatly furnished with entirely new furniture, and invested in the hands of five commissioners, chosen from amongst the justices of the peace for the three Ridings. The commissioners appointed two proper persons, Mr. and Mrs. Kilvington, to reside in the house, and take charge of it, having a certain salary from the county. They still retain the situation, and since their appointment, have witnessed the deaths of two of the commissioners, whose situations have been supplied with other magistrates, chosen by the surviving three.

Two pairs of folding doors open, out of Lendal, into the area in front of the house. The premises comprise every requisite out-building for the accommodation of the judges; and the house itself was enlarged in 1807, at which time, a great number of human bones were again found.

Nearly opposite "*The Judges' Lodgings*," is a large and handsome brick building, well known as

THE INDEPENDENTS' CHAPEL.

This sect of christians formerly assembled for

divine worship, in a small chapel in *Jubbergate*, mentioned under the head of “*Unitarian Baptists’ Chapel*.” It was built in 1797, and the Rev. Mr. Whydown was minister of it about two years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Thurgarland, who relinquished the important duty in 1814. The smallness of the chapel, together with the unpleasant situation in which it was built, and other circumstances, had operated so unfavourably as to keep the Independents very low in number, so long as they remained there; and they consequently were little known in York.

In 1814, however, a meeting was convened, to devise a plan for the erection of a more commodious chapel, at which the Rev. J. Jackson, of Green-Hammerton, took a leading and very active part. Lendal was fixed upon as an eligible situation; the old chapel was sold to the *Unitarian Baptists*; and premises in this street having been purchased, a spacious and lofty meeting-house, 56 feet by 54, was erected, at the expense of more than *three thousand pounds*.

The chapel is well lighted, and will seat 950 people or upwards. It was built under the direction of Messrs. Watson and Pritchett, architects of

York; and being on a declivity towards the river, there are several small rooms underneath the chapel, which face the Ouse. In one of those, the clergyman is accommodated with a vestry or study, and in the others, a Sunday school is taught and numerous attended. There is not a stated minister at present, the design being to have the place supplied by preachers of respectable talents, from various parts of the county, for some time prior to a final choice being made.

The doctrines maintained by the Independents, are consonant to those of the established churches of England and Scotland; from which they only differ in the forms of their public worship, and in the government of the church. They are now rapidly increasing in York; and seem likely, ere long, to become a very numerous body.

Proceeding to the end of this part of the street, and turning to the left, towards the river, the stranger will enter another part of *Lendal*, formerly called *Footless-Lane*. Tradition informs us, that here the master of St. Leonard's Hospital kept diseased individuals, to avoid the spreading of infection; and as strangers, on those occasions, were not allowed to enter this street,

it thus obtained it's ancient name. At the bottom of this lane, is *Lendal Tower*, now used for the purposes of the

YORK WATER-WORKS.

In describing the fortifications of the city, at page 35 of this volume, the history of *Lendal Tower* is traced, from the original purpose for which it was built, to the period when the *Water Works* were first established, in the year 1682. The engine being then placed in the tower, and wooden pipes, now partly substituted by others of cast iron, being laid in the streets of the city, the inhabitants were supplied with water, by the further assistance of two horses to work the engine. It was, however, afterwards purchased by Colonel Thornton, father of the present gentleman of that name, and he considerably improved the whole; introduced a steam engine, enlarged the building, and added *bathing rooms* to the tower, which yet remain, and are supplied with hot and cold water from the *Water-Works*.

The whole descended to the present Colonel Thornton, and in 1799, it was purchased from him in 28 shares, in which it now remains; and the *Water-Works* are conducted by Mr. Ransley,

the present clerk, under the direction of a committee.

Behind the works, are a yard, outbuildings, and a neat counting-house, for the conducting of business. This tower has been raised by the present proprietors; and is considerably higher than that on the opposite side; being $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the ground.

The steam engine is "*an 18 horse power,*" raises 16 gallons of water every stroke, and makes 18 strokes in one minute. An extra pipe has been placed, to convey any surplus water, into a well beneath the tower, the bottom of which is six or seven feet below the bed of the river.

Four men are constantly employed at those *Water-Works*, from seven in the morning to four in the afternoon. Half the city is supplied with water on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and the other half, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and the whole city each day during the races and assizes. There are not more than sixteen or seventeen hundred families who embrace the advantages presented by this establishment, for being supplied with that necessary article of life. The rents are collected quarterly.

THE BATHS.

Are admirably contrived for the purpose, and comprise one room for *hot* and *tepid* baths, with a comfortable dressing-room adjoining; and another room for *cold* bathing, with similar convenience.

Though the baths are nearly the whole extent of each room, and about five feet in depth, yet being supplied from the *Water-Works*, any person may be accommodated here at a very short notice. *Hot day-baths* are charged two shillings each; *night-baths*, three shillings and sixpence each; and *tepid* and *cold baths*, only sixpence each; fire and the use of towels, &c. included.

Sir Thomas Widderington mentions a postern here, called "*Lendal Postern*;" but no remains of any such building are now to be seen. Ascending the hill, and entering the other part of *Lendal*, formerly termed "*Finckle-Street*," on the left will be observed the ancient remains of

ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.

The following account of this hospital, and its progress from its foundation to the dissolution, is here given, on the authority of Sir Thomas

Widderington, Mr. Torre, and others. "The hospital of St. Leonard was one of the most ancient, as well as noblest, foundations of that kind in Britain. Anno 936, Athelstane, our famous Saxon monarch, being on his expedition to Scotland, visited three religious places, Beverley, York, and Durham; where he requested the benefit of their devout prayers on his behalf; promising that if he succeeded well therein, he would abundantly recompense them for the same."

After a decisive victory obtained over Constantine, the Scotch king, near Dunbar, Athelstane returned to York, and in the cathedral church, "offered his hearty thanks to God and St. Peter." On this occasion he observed "certain men of a sanctified life, and honest conversation, called then *Coledai*, who relieved many poor people out of the little they had to live upon."

Thus a fair opportunity was presented for the king to redeem his royal promise; and he enabled these people better to sustain the poor by his liberality; for anno 936, he "granted to God, St. Peter, and the said *Coledai*, and their successors for ever," certain emoluments accruing to the throne in the bishoprick of York. They had been granted by

the inhabitants, for the purpose of destroying wolves, which at that period so abounded, as almost to devour the cattle of the villages; but by these means, those ravenous animals were totally destroyed.

The grant consisted of “one *thrive* of corn out of every carucate of land, or every ploughing within the said bishoprick; and which to this day is called *Peter Corn*.”

The *Coledai*, possessed of this income, and a piece of waste ground, which also the king gave them, founded for themselves a hospital, in the city of York; and elected one of their number to preside over the rest, for the better government and preservation of their rights and possessions.

William the Conqueror confirmed the *thraves* to them. But his successor, William Rufus, was a much greater benefactor; for he removed the site of the hospital into the precincts of the *royal palace*, the place where the ruins now stand. He likewise built them a small church, and caused it to be dedicated to St. Peter; which name this hospital bore to the last, as denoted by their common seal: “*Sigillum hospitalis sancti Petri Eboraci*.”

Henry I. granted to them the enlargement of the close in which their house was situate, as far as the river Ouse; confirmed to the hospital certain lands; freed them from *gelds* and *customs*; and granted to them the liberties of *Sac*, *Soc*, *Tol*, *Theme*, and *Infangtheof**. As a more especial mark of his favour, Henry also took to himself the name of a brother and warden of this hospital: *frater enim et custos ejusdem domus Dei sum*.

“ King Stephen rebuilt the hospital in a more magnificent manner, and dedicated it to the honour of *St. Leonard*; and it has ever since been called “*Hospitalis S. Leonardi*.” This king confirmed the *thraves*, which were—“ *All the oats which had been used to be gathered betwixt the river of Trent and Scotland, for finding the king’s hounds; which was twenty*

* These are terms in ancient law, originating from the old Saxon, and implying the possession of almost unlimited power, in the lord of every Manor so privileged, over the humbler classes of society. In short, they form together, a branch of the *Ancient Feudal System*; which, for many ages, degraded and disgraced our ancestors.

fair sheaves of corn of each plowland by the year; and appointed the dean and canons of the cathedral church to gather them, for the relief of the said hospital." He likewise caused NIGEL, mayor of YORK, to deliver up a certain place near the west wall of the city, to receive the poor and lame.

These privileges and possessions were confirmed by *Henry II.* and king *John*. The latter ratified them by charter, and also granted to this hospital, *timber* for their buildings, *wood* for fuel, with *grass* and pasturage for their cattle, through his whole forest of Yorkshire.

The possessions were confirmed by several succeeding monarchs, and much enlarged by them, and by piously disposed noblemen and others, till the reign of *Edward I.*, when that king, upon return of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, granted to the master and brethren of this institution, liberty to take down the wall of the said hospital, which extended from *Blake-Street* to *Bootham-Bar*, and to set up a new wall for enlarging the court of it, and, so inclosed, to hold the same to the master and successors for ever, dated April 2, 27 Ed. I.

“ It would take too much time to enumerate all the confirmations, privileges, charters, &c., that belonged to this once famous hospital; all which had the sanction of an act of parliament, in the second of Henry VI. to confirm them. Sir T. W. is very prolix upon this head, being then in possession of the coucher book belonging to the hospital, which has since been deposited in the *Cotton Library*.

“ Anno 1294, Walter Langton, master of St. Leonard's hospital, made certain orders for the brothers and sisters of it, to this effect: That every learned chaplain should have a seat and a desk in the cloister, and all be present at *matins* and other hours: That, at least, four brothers, besides the priest, should assist at the mass of the blessed virgin, and after having said all their masses, be at their chairs in the cloisters at prayers.” He also gave directions how they should conduct themselves in the choir; that one should read at their meals; that in summer, they should *sleep* a little after dinner, and then read; that after supper, they should go to the church and give thanks, and say *complin*, &c., &c.

“ The master was to deliver the common seal of the house, to the keeping of two brethren, under

his own seal. They were not subject to any visitor, but the king or his deputies; though the hospital was in the collation of the dean and chapter of York."

Ninety people, as follow, were constantly maintained in this religious house, besides many relieved elsewhere, viz.: *One* master, *thirteen* brethren, *four* secular priests, *eight* sisters, *thirty* choristers, *two* schoolmasters, *twenty-six* beadmen, and *six* servitors. The hospital was, however, surrendered into the king's hands, with the consent of the whole brotherhood, by *Thomas Magnus*, the master, in a deed, dated in their chapter-house, Dec. 1, 31st Henry VIII., at which time the annual income was represented to be £362 11s. 1½*d.* The advowson was granted by the king, in 1544, to *Sir Arthur Darcy* and *Sir Thomas Clifford*, knights, and *John Bolles*, gent., their executors and assigns.

The hands through which this religious house afterwards passed, were numerous; and the purposes to which the site of it has been applied, will be found of very opposite and various tendencies. It was early devoted by the archbishops of York, to the erection of their *Mint*; and from this circumstance, the area of the ancient hos-

pital assumed a name which it has ever since retained.

THE MINT-YARD

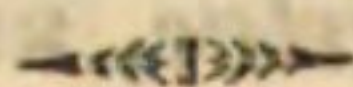
Is it's general appellation; but in further detailing it's history, or describing the present state of it, we must pursue the subject in regular succession. After various changes in owners, and in it's state and appearance, the whole property at length devolved to *George lord Savile, viscount Halifax*; and being extra-parochial, as it yet remains, an attempt was made in 1637, to establish a mart there, which though the city then prevented, by a writ of *ad quod damnum*, might possibly have been renewed.

Accordingly, in 1675, the corporation purchased of his lordship, the whole premises, buildings, and privileges connected therewith, for the sum of *eight hundred pounds*, payable by instalments of *one hundred pounds* per annum. The premises were then divided and let out on lease; since that time a *Theatre*, and several convenient houses, have been erected here; also spacious stables, &c., for the accommodation of two neighbouring inns.

The *Cloisters* of the united hospitals of *St. Leonard* and *St. Peter*, continue in a very

perfect state; and are occupied as wine vaults, by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Burnell, and Dr. Wake. They are highly deserving the notice of the antiquary, being the most superior specimens of early Norman architecture, which the city of York now presents.

The cloisters of *St. Leonard's Hospital*, in the occupation of Mr. Ellis, are the most worthy of attention; the pillars are long octagons, with each a small abacus or capital, displaying with the blackness, which has accumulated through succeeding centuries, all the reverential gloom of that religious retirement and devotional duty, that prevailed here in former ages, and to which the contemplative mind is naturally driven back, when wandering amongst such sacred relics of antiquity. At the end of the first cloister, is a recess in the wall, occupied by an old stone statue, in very good preservation, supposed to represent *St. Leonard**. The figure is seated



* There is in a garden wall, adjoining the *Multangular Tower*, now also in the occupation of Mr. Ellis, a fine stone bust, *supposed* to represent *Caligula*, the Roman emperor. It was dug up in Castlegate, and placed here, several years ago; and undoubtedly is a fine, ancient, and interesting bust.

in a chair, having drapery over it's shoulders, and the head exhibiting the tonsure of a monk. It was formerly placed over the *old gateway* of the hospital, and when that was taken down, the statue was removed here.

The other cloisters, though very interesting in themselves, will not be viewed to advantage, when the stranger has seen those already described. The pillars are short and round, with the large abacus; and their general appearance certainly displays much of the aspect of venerable antiquity.

A great part of the old walls of *St. Leonard's Hospital*, and some few houses adjoining *Finckle-Steet*, were taken down in March, 1782; for the purpose of admitting carriages to the *Theatre* in the *Mint-Yard*. When this alteration was made, several beautiful old arches belonging to the hospital, were exhibited to view, and were consequently doomed to give place to the modern improvements; a circumstance, which all admirers of antique remains must lament, however they may appreciate the cause or intention of such alterations.

In the *Mint-Yard*, is kept, by *Mr. Burnell*, as agent to *Mr. Coupland*, of *Huntington*, near

York, the person who holds it under Government, a

HAWKERS' AND PEDLERS' OFFICE;

The only one in this part of the country; Manchester and Durham being the nearest places in which such are to be found. This office being an object of public interest, deserves particular notice. The business of it is to grant *Licences* to Hawkers and Pedlers, for the sale of articles of every description, except *medicines, plate, and lace*; and for these articles, the licences are issued by the Excise-Office, and by the Stamp Offices of the three Ridings.

All licences granted at the *Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office* in York, commence on the first of August, and being annually renewed, of course expire on the 31st of July. The charge is *twelve pounds*, where two horses are employed; *eight pounds*, where but one horse; and *four pounds* for pedestrian traders. The number of licences annually issued from this office, averages rather more than 150 for horse travellers, and above 60 for those who travel on foot.

We must now revert to the *ancient cloisters*; for, however singular it may appear, it is not

more strange than true, that over those places of religious retirement and devotional exercises, has been erected

THE YORK THEATRE-ROYAL.

The principal entrance to it is from the *Mint-Yard*, though the more general one is in *Blake-Street*, fronting which the manager's dwelling-house now stands.

We have already mentioned several buildings in the city, wherein players have exhibited their public performances; here it is therefore requisite only to remark, that an old room in the *Minster-Yard*, now taken down, was also anciently devoted to the purpose.

A small theatre was, however, early built in the *Mint-Yard*; but Mr. Baker, the predecessor, and afterwards the partner of Tate Wilkinson, esquire, having procured a lease of the premises, erected the present theatre; and it was first opened in January, 1765. Mr. Wilkinson afterwards procured a *patent* for it; and the concern, in time devolving to his son, the present Mr. Wilkinson, he obtained a renewal of the patent; but having involved his affairs, by building a theatre at Hull, his creditors let the York concern for a

certain period, to the present manager, Mr. Fitzgerald.

The theatre is spacious, very handsomely fitted up, and brilliantly lighted with wax candles, in splendid glass chandeliers. The scenery and dresses are valuable, elegant, and exhibit considerable variety.

The company perform in York, from February to the end of May; and during the Assize and Race weeks; but they formerly staid longer in the city. The performers, generally and comparatively speaking, have ranked as superior; and a great number of the celebrated actors, who, at different times, have adorned the London stage, have made their first appearance, and received their first impressions, in our theatre.

Etridge's Hotel is the last house in Finckle-Street; it is a first rate and an excellent inn, admirably conducted by the present occupiers, and frequented by some of the principal families in the county. At the end of it commences

BLAKE-STREET.

This name is supposed, by Drake, to have been originally *Bleake-Street*, from it's exposure to the north winds; but this derivation seems in-

compatible with every principle of *etymology*, for on such an explanation, every town and city in the kingdom would have it's "*Bleake-Streets*." The subject requires no such stretch of ingenuity; for little more than half a century ago, *Blake-Street* was so extremely narrow, that the projections of the houses nearly met; and on all public occasions, a constable used to be placed at the end next *St. Helen's-Square*, to see that the passage was not completely obstructed by carriages remaining in it. Hence the aspect of the street, was *dark, dirty, and black*; and *Blake* is an old obsolete word for *Black*. Though in 1764, a subscription was raised to defray the expenses of widening the street, the modern improvement, of course, would not change the original name.

At the upper end of *Blake-Street*, and not far from the theatre, is a large house, erected by Sir William Robinson, bart., then representative of York in parliament. The arms of the city in front, have often excited curiosity, it may therefore be proper to say they were placed there by Sir Wm., merely on account of his holding the ground, by lease, from the corporation.

The principal object of interest in this street, is a large building, termed

THE ASSEMBLY-ROOMS.

These elegant rooms were erected near the site of the old church of St. Wilfrid, in the year 1730. They were designed by Richard, late earl of Burlington; and on the foundation-stone of the building, a part of which may even yet be seen in one of the cellars, was fixed a plate, with the following inscription:

“IMP. GEORGIO AUG. II.

RICHARDUS

COMES de BURLINGTON,

Hujus Urbis Præses,

Sæculi MÆCENAS,

Has Ædes

Erexit:

Quò Publici exhibeantur Ludi,

Quò proceres undique confluant,

Quò artes efflorescant liberalis,

Quò (dilatante negotio) Gloria Pristina

Novo EBORACI Splendore

Obumbretur.

Ab hoc Die Natali

CAROLINÆ

Reginæ Serenissimæ Nostræ

Mar. 1. A. D. MDCCXXX.

Stabit

Brigantùm Epocha.

When those rooms were first designed, York was far more frequented by the genteel families who resided in the country, than at present; and there not being any assembly-rooms in the city, a pro-

posal was made by several spirited individuals, for the purchasing of ground, and for the erection of this magnificent structure, by subscription shares of £25, or double shares of £50 each. The subscription being general, the sum of £5000 was soon raised for the purpose; and the building was commenced.

The front entrance is by an ascent of a few steps, under a portico resting upon light stone columns, and surmounted by balustrades. On each side of the outer entrance, is a door which leads by winding stone steps to the top or leads of the building, and also down into three convenient arched kitchens; which are now rented from the building, for various purposes; and, in one of them, is a fine spring of very excellent water.

The vestibule, or grand entrance, is 32 ft. by 21, and 21 ft. high. On each side of it are several rooms and closets, used for domestic purposes. One of those, a large room on the left, is called the *Hazard-Room*, a name probably expressive of it's original application, which is now happily discontinued. On the right of the vestibule, are a small kitchen, a spacious servants' hall, and a circular apartment, 21 feet di-

ameter; with a cupola, to the top of which is 45 feet.

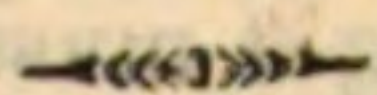
Hence the stranger will enter the *Lesser Assembly-Room*; which is 66 ft. by 22, and 22 ft. high. This room is always used on occasions when the larger one is not required. It is fitted up with requisite accommodations for the purpose; and at the end of it, is a very excellent organ. The ceiling is ornamented with curious fret-work, according to the design of lord Burlington.

At the lower end, a pair of folding doors open into a neatly-furnished apartment, used as the *Gentlemen's Card Room*.

The *Grand Assembly-Room* adjoins the lesser one, being divided from it partly by a wooden partition, which on extraordinary occasions is removed, and the two are laid together. The general access is through the lesser apartment; but the principal entrance is by folding doors, from the *vestibule*. The large room is an antique *Egyptian Hall*, from a design of the celebrated *Palladio*; 112 ft. by 40, and 40 ft. in height. The lower part is of the Corinthian order; and the wall above is supported by 44 light and elegant columns and capitals, ornamented with a beautiful cornice. The upper

part of the building, is of the *Composite* order, adorned with festoons of oak leaves and acorns. It is also further enriched with a cornice, elegantly carved; and is lighted by 44 windows, which project inward from the lower side walls, and are supported by the same number of columns, already described. Twelve large and beautiful chandeliers of crown glass, suspended from the ceiling, illuminate this spacious hall with from 12 to 20 wax candles each; and one of them, certainly by far the most elegant, the gift of lord Burlington, was originally placed in the centre; but has since been removed near the principal entrance.

Elevated seats are fixed in front of the columns; and on all public occasions, they are furnished with elegant crimson coverings. Behind the columns, a passage runs round the room; and in the walls of it are 45 recesses, each furnished with a branch candlestick or lamp. In every one of the four corners, is a stove; and over the passage, near the centre of the room, is a very neat music gallery*.



* The celebrated Dr. Smollet, in the second volume of his "*Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*;" pays this

The whole of this property is under the care of *five* managing directors, three of whom are authorized to act. Twenty of the shares have been given to the County Hospital, by the original subscribers; and that charitable Institution, consequently receives it's quota from the profits of the rooms.

Subscription Concerts have been held during the winter, which generally commence in January; and there has also been a Benefit Concert, with a Card Assembly, on the evening of each Monday during the season; but some alterations are contemplated.

LITTLE BLAKE-STREET,

Next comes under observation. It was formerly called *Lop-Lane*, sometimes written *Loup-Lane*.

room a very high compliment, in his own original style: "The Assembly-Room seems to me to have been built upon a design of *Palladio*, and might be converted into an elegant place of worship; but it is indifferently contrived for that sort of *idolatry* which is performed in it at present: the grandeur of the fane gives a diminutive effect to the little *painted divinities* that are adored in it; and the company on a ball-night must look like an assembly of fantastic fairies, revelling by moon-light among the columns of a Grecian temple."

Hence we may conjecture, that it's original name was derived from the BELGIC word *Loop*, signifying a range of *Bars* joined together; this being closely contiguous to *Bootham-Bar*, the *Minster-Gates*, and *Lendal-Postern*.

Though yet narrow, it was much more so till the year 1785, when a subscription was raised for the purposes of widening it, and of flagging each side. Near the entrance from *Blake-Street*, on the left, is a

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

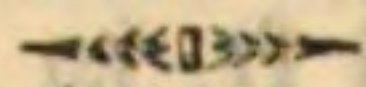
The members of the Roman Catholic church, who reside in York and it's vicinity, formerly assembled for religious exercises in another chapel, which will be noticed afterwards; but superior accommodations being considered desirable, the present building was erected in 1802, by means of gratuitous subscriptions, from members of this persuasion; and the Rev. Mr. Gillow, then the resident clergyman here, was amongst the principal contributors.

It is a handsome brick building, of modern architecture, about 74 ft. in length, 44 ft. broad, and 30 feet in height, and capable of containing 700 persons. It comprises a very large gallery,

neatly fitted up, also an organ gallery or loft, with other requisite appendages. Attached to the chapel, are likewise convenient apartments for the residence of the officiating pastor.

The *morning service* commences in the chapel on Sundays and Holidays, at the hour of *ten*, and on week-days, at *nine* o'clock. The *evening service*, is at *three*; but during the months of December and January, at *two* o'clock. There is, every Sunday, a *musical high mass*, accompanied by a very sweet and full-toned organ, over which Mr. Robinson presides; and, after the gospel has been read, a sermon is delivered by the present incumbent, the Rev. Benedict Rayment; whose piety and ability, the writer, though a protestant, cannot but readily acknowledge*.

The Roman Catholics are not very numerous in York, but they are highly respectable as a body; and, what is much to their credit, they have two *charity-schools*, for the instruction of the poorer part of such of the rising generation, as are members of their church: one of them is connected with the Institution out of Micklegate-Bar,



* Public Lectures also are given in this chapel, during *Lent* and *Advent*; from seven till eight, on the evenings of Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Nearly opposite to the chapel which has just been described, is

THE MASONIC COFFEE-HOUSE.

This tavern was originally the Roman Catholic Chapel; but being disused as such, after the erection of the new building, it was purchased by the members of the *York Union Lodge of Free-Masons*, in February, 1806, in sixteen shares of £25 each, and subject to a mortgage of 200 guineas; the alterations and repairs at that time having incurred an additional expense of £200. This leads us to a brief notice of the history of the several lodges of Free-Masons, that have existed in York.

In searching the archives of Masonry, we find the first lodge was instituted in this city at a very early period; indeed, even prior to any other recorded in England. It was termed "*The Most Ancient Grand Lodge of all England;*" and was instituted at York, by king Edwin, in 926, as appears by the following curious extract from the ancient records of the fraternity:

"When the ancient Myserie of Masonrie had been depressed in England, by reason of great warrs, through diverse nations, then ATHELSTON, our worthye King, did bring the land to rest and peace. And though the ancient records of the Brotherhood were manye of them destroyed or lost, yet did the

Craft a great Protector find, in the Royal EDWIN; who, being taught Masonrie, and taking upon him the charges of a Maister, was full of practice, and for the love he bare it, caused a *Charter* to be issued, with a commission to hold every yeare an assembly where he would, within the Realme of England, and to correct within themselves Statutes and Trespasses done within the Craftes. And he held an assembly at YORK, and made Masons, and gave them their charges, and taught them the manners of Masons, and commanded that rule to be holden ever after; and gave them the *Charter* and *Commission*, to meet annually in communicaytion there; and made ordinances, that it should be ruled from Kings to Kings.

“ And when this assembly was gathered together, they made a cry that all Masons, both Old and Younge, that had any Writeinge or understanding of the charges that were before in this land, or in any other land, that they should bring them forth; and when they were secured and examined, there was found some in *French*, some in *Greek*, some in *Englishe*, and some in other languages; and he commanded a booke thereof to be made, and that it should be read and told when any Mason should be made, and to give his charge; and from that time to this, Masons have kept and observed that form,” &c.

The Grand Lodge of all England, thus instituted at York, acknowledged no superior, paid homage to none, existed in it's own right, and granted constitutions, certificates*, &c. The seal

* The “ *Grand Lodge of England*,” held at the Queen's Head Tavern, Holborn, in London, had it's constitution granted by this Grand Lodge, in 1799, being only for that part of England which lies south of Trent. This lodge also granted constitutions to the lodges held at Ripon, Knaresbrough, Hovingham, Rotherham, &c.

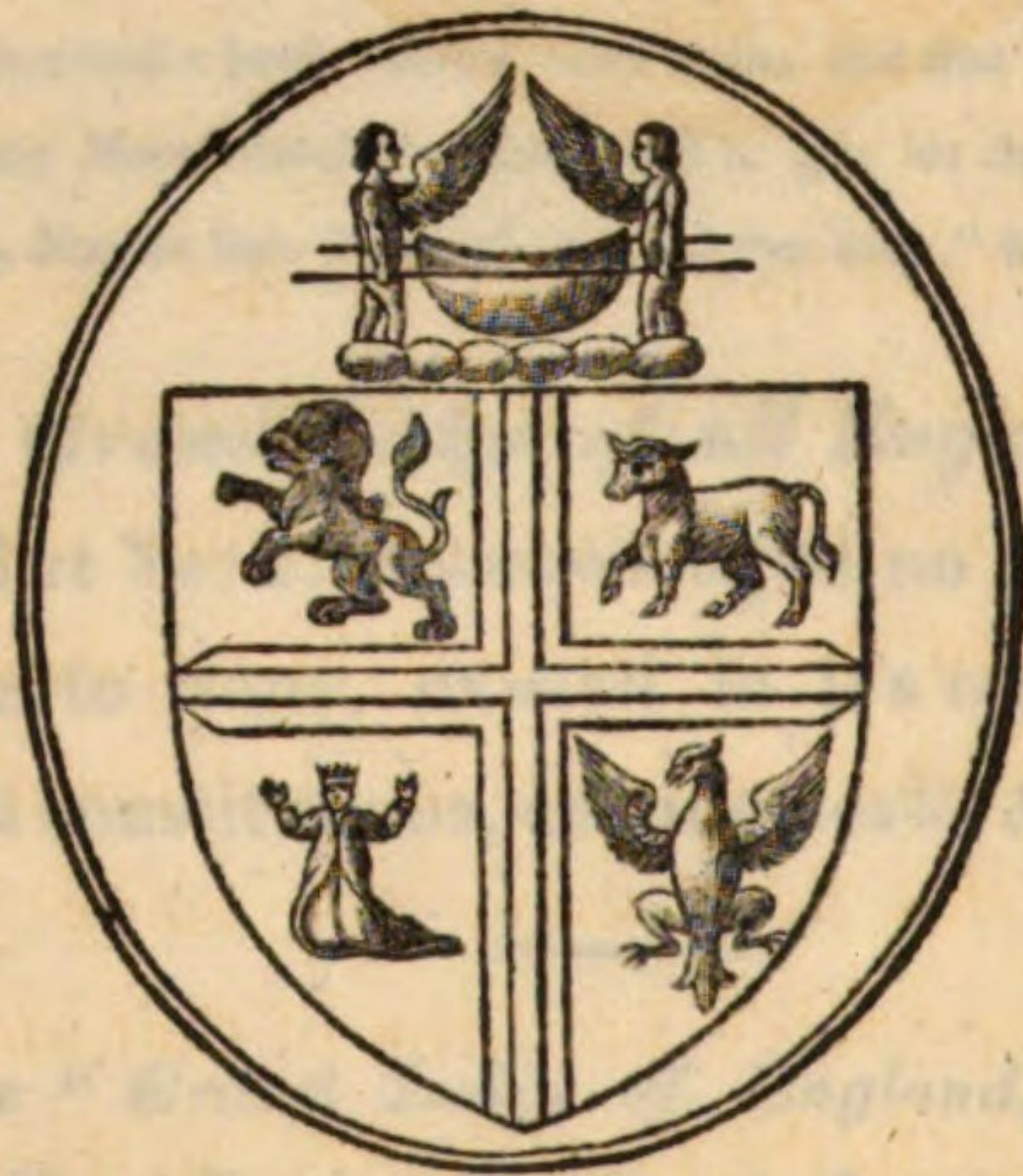
REVERSE

OF

The Masonic Seal,

BELONGING TO

**THE MOST ANCIENT GRAND LODGE OF ALL ENGLAND; INSTITUTED
AT YORK, BY KING EDWIN, ABOUT NINE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**



**IT WAS IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. BLANCHARD, WHEN
THE ACCOUNT OF THIS LODGE AND THE SEAL WERE PRINTED;
BUT BEING THEN MISLAID, A REPRESENTATION OF THE REVERSE
IS NOW GIVEN ON A SEPARATE PAGE.**

of this lodge, affixed to it's constitutions and certificates, was as represented below.



There is a tradition, that in the vault or *crypt* under the choir of the *cathedral*, king Edwin held his infant lodge; and some masonic brethren conceive there are certain appearances in the columns which support it, that justify the rumour. Be this as it may, not many years ago, several respectable brethren of that ancient body, held a lodge in the third degree, in the same place, in honor of Edwin, the great patron and founder of the masonic order in York.

This lodge, which had flourished during more than 40 years in the 18th century, was, from causes which are not at present known, discontinued

for a length of time ; but, on the 17th of March, 1761, it was renewed by six surviving members, viz.: Brother Francis Drake, F.R.S., author of "*Eboracum*," Grand Master—Brother George Reynoldson, D. G. M.—Brothers G. Coates and Thomas Mason, G. W.—Brothers Christopher Coulton and Martin Croft.

Among the parchments belonging to the lodge, is a very ancient MS. on the subject of Masonry; which was found at the demolition of Pontefract Castle, in the year 1649, and was presented to the lodge in the year 1738, by Mr. Drake, the distinguished antiquary, just mentioned.

In 1770, at the feast of St. John, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, bart., being then Grand Master elect, a procession of more than 120 brethren, went from the Grand Lodge-Room in the York Tavern, to St. John's church, Micklegate. And as a further proof of the importance of this lodge, we find it recorded, that "On the 24th of June, 1783, the Grand Master, with all the officers, attended in the great room of the Mansion-House, where a lodge in the third degree was opened; and brother Wm. Siddall, esquire, at that time the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Grand Master elect, was installed, according to an ancient

usage and custom, “ *The Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of all England*; and was thus saluted, homaged, and acknowledged.”

About the year 1787, the meetings of this lodge were discontinued, and the only member now remaining, is Mr. Blanchard, proprietor of the York Chronicle, to whom the writer is indebted for information on the subject. He was a member many years, and being “Grand Secretary,” all the books and papers, which belonged to the lodge, are still in his possession.

Such was the original masonic lodge in York; from which several less important ones have, at various times, emanated. There have also been established in York, the *Apollo Lodge*, the *Rockingham Lodge*, the *Provincial Lodge*, and the *Union Lodge*. Of those, the Apollo Lodge has been removed from York; the Rockingham Lodge held it's meetings in the George Inn, Coney-Street; but it no longer exists as a body, though the room in which the members assembled, is still called “*the Rockingham* ;” the Provincial Grand Lodge, yet holds it's annual meetings in the room in *Little Blake-Street*; and the Union Lodge, the one whose members purchased the lodge-room already mentioned,

and now the most important one in York, consisting of more than 100 brethren, also holds it's annual meetings at the *Masonic Coffee-House*; and likewise assembles at the Golden Lion, in Thursday-Market, alias Sampson's-Square, on the first and third Mondays in each month; and holds lodges of instruction every Wednesday, at the same place.

On all occasions of extraordinary public joy or calamity, in the city, the masonic brethren are prominent in their processions, &c., which so far constitutes them a public body, as to claim some notice in the annals of the city in which they reside.

Returning, and passing the Assembly-Rooms, we soon enter an open area, called

ST. HELENS' SQUARE.

This area is well built, and may be termed a confluence of streets; as *Coney-Street*, *Lendal*, *Blake-Street*, *Stonegate*, and *Davygate*, all open into it. The present name of this square, which is but modern, is derived from it's proximity to

ST. HELEN's CHURCH.

It appears that four churches in York and it's suburbs, have been dedicated to St. He-

len. The one we are now describing, is very ancient; it's origin is even traced back to the dark ages of heathen idolatry, when a temple was here erected to *Diana*; a tradition not improbable; particularly when we recollect that in 1770, some Roman foundations were discovered near it, as described in page 250 of vol. 1. In the progress of successive centuries, and amidst the ravages of wars and the violations of bigotry, no doubt, this place of worship often suffered severely; but it was as often repaired or rebuilt. Quitting tradition for certainty, we may decidedly pronounce, that even at the present day, there is an interesting peculiarity in it's appearance, which is not observable in any other structure in the city.

St. Helen's church was formerly a rectory, appropriated to the nunnery of *Molseby*; and in the reign of Henry V., a vicarage was ordained in it. At the time when the churches in York were united, the first of Edward VI., *St. Helen's*, commonly termed in *Stonegate*, being considered a deformity to the square, was suppressed and defaced. The inhabitants, however, in the first of queen Mary, procured an act of parliament, to enable them to re-edify the church, and to restore

the church-yard, that extended from it so far as to occupy a great part of the area, in front of several old cottages, which then stood where the *York Tavern* was erected in 1770.

The church-yard had become so much raised, by successive interments, that from the street was an ascent to it by steps, and the entrance into the church then, was by a descent of a similar kind. This rendered the passage for carriages to the Assembly-Rooms, extremely unpleasant; and in 1743, it was determined to remove the church-yard, the corporation giving that in Davygate, already mentioned, in exchange for the ground taken for this improvement, and in 1745, the site of the old church-yard was levelled and paved, the same as the other part of the square.

Prior to this alteration, the area had always been called "*Cuckold's Corner*;" but from what cause, the author will not attempt to explain. After the improvement, it became *St. Helen's Square*; certainly a more respectable epithet.

Anciently, three *chantries* were founded in this church; one by *William de Grantham*, merchant, in 1371; another by *Ralph de Hornby*, merchant of York, 1373; and the third by *John de Nassington*, the period of which is uncertain.

The interior of the building has been much modernized. It is neat, and contains several ancient inscriptions. The windows formerly exhibited a considerable quantity of stained glass, comprising the armorial bearings of the respectable families of *Fitzhugh*, *Beauchamp*, *Percy*, *Lucy*, and *Skirlaw*, with those of the *Goldsmith's Company*, &c., but most of it has been removed.

Near the entrance, is a very large and curious *Saxon Font*, lined with lead, and ornamented with antique carving. The base of it now rests on the floor of the church; but prior to the removal of the burying-ground in front, when there was a descent into the church, this font appeared elevated, and was approached by twelve steps. From the construction of it, there being a cavity or hole at the bottom, it is conjectured by some persons, that adults have been here baptized in the early ages, in a similar manner to that yet practised by the *Baptists**.

—♦♦♦—

* *Grotius* is of opinion, that *Baptism* derived it's origin from the time of the *Deluge*; and was instituted in memory of the world having been purged by *water*. The ceremony was at first performed by going into the water. This was the practice of the *East*; but, *pouring* or *sprinkling* water on the person baptized, was the method early adopted in our colder climates.

Part of the soil of the burying-ground having been thrown into the church, covered such of the steps as were not removed, and by raising the floor, has caused the ceiling to appear very low.

Not far from the altar-table, and against the wall, is a small marble tablet, on which is the following curious inscription :

“ Near this place, lie the bodies of two *maiden sisters*, BARBARA and ELIZABETH DAVYES, each having completed her 98th year. Barbara was born in 1667, and died in 1765. Elizabeth was born in 1669, and died in 1767. They lived in the SEVEN SUCCESSIVE REIGNS of *Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Queen Ann, George I., George II.,* and his present Majesty. To perpetuate their memory, and the singular instance of their longevity, and departure in the same year of their age, this tablet was erected by their affectionate nephew.”

Against the walls of this church, are also tables of several donations to the poor of the parish ; but they are all unimportant, except the following :

“ Mrs. Mary Musgrave, by her last will, dated 27th Nov. 1776, gave *one hundred pounds* to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of this city ; the interest thereof, to be applied to the relief of poor householders belonging this parish.”

Near the church of St. Helen, is “ *The York Tavern ;*” a spacious and excellent inn, built at the time already mentioned. In this house, are two *Reading or News-Rooms ;* and, in the yard of it, is one of the principal *Coach-Offices* in the city.

Not far from the York Tavern, on the opposite side of the street, is an open yard, called *Breary-Court*, containing several good houses of modern construction.

Returning, and leaving the church on the right, the stranger will enter

STONEGATE,

A narrow street, anciently called *Staynegate*; extending from *St. Helen's Square*, to *Peter-gate*; and deriving it's name from the great quantity of stone carried through, and, no doubt, strewed in it, during the various erections of the cathedral. Under the pavement of this street, is said to remain a great quantity of the chippings of stone. Most of the houses were formerly built of studs, and plaistered; and they are yet held by lease from the church; to which may be attributed the little improvement they have undergone, in modern times.

There is a neighbouring street on the right, in proceeding up *Stonegate*, which was formerly considered a part of *Swinegate*, but is now called "LITTLE STONEGATE." It is short and narrow, extends to *Old Swinegate*, already described, and contains nothing of public interest.

Nearer the top of *Stonegate*, and also on the right, is an open passage or thoroughfare, called

COFFEE-YARD.

Mr. Drake supposed the name to imply, that in this yard, formerly stood the first *coffee-house* established in the city.

It appears that in or near Coffee-Yard, was anciently a large house, called "*Mulberry-Hall*"; thought to be a corruption of the words *Mowbray's Hall*, as in several ancient writings, the former name is often written *Mulbrai-Hall*. We know that most of the principal families in the county had each of them their town house in York, as well as their country residence, which is proved by *Percy's Inn*, in Walmgate, *Bygot's House*, near Peaseholme-Green, &c.; and as the *Mowbrays* were formerly a considerable family in the county, and had a castle at Thirsk, there is great probability that York was their winter place of residence. At the end of Coffee-Yard, is

GRAPE-LANE,

Which extends into Petergate, nearly opposite to the great gates of the deanery. This street is indifferently built, and is inhabited only by poor people. "It is probable," observes Mr. Drake, "that this place was of old a *licensed brothel*,

though so near the cathedral ;” and it is a fact, that there were many such in England, even till the reign of Henry the eighth ; and several official orders in the records of the city, seem to confirm the idea.

In *Grape-Lane*, are now *two Protestant Dissenting Chapels*. The one we shall first notice, is capable of containing *six hundred* people, and has been occupied by several denominations of christians. It is at present used as a

CALVINISTIC BAPTISTS' CHAPEL.

This place was originally built by Mr. Batty of York, in 1780, or 1781 ; and was sold in 1794, to the Rev. Mr. Watkins, a preacher in the *Countess of Huntington's* connexion. It was again sold to the *New Wesleyan* or *Kilham's* connexion, in 1798. They erected a commodious gallery nearly round it, in 1800, and occupied it till 1804 ; but that sect is at present entirely extinct in York. In 1804, the *Old Wesleyan Methodists*, who had previously assembled in a house on *Peaseholme-Green*, which is now divided and let in separate tenements, rented this until their chapel in New-Street was completed. On their giving it up, the *Cal-*

vinistic Baptists purchased this chapel in 1806, and still possess it.

The interior is very neat, and contains two monumental inscriptions; one of which, is on a tablet against the wall,

“ In Memory of William Wren, who died August 4th, 1784, aged 33.”

After this follow four stanzas of verse, describing the virtues of the deceased, who was pastor of the congregation.

On the floor, near the pulpit, is a flat tombstone, inscribed :

“ Paul Batty died December 13th, 1785, *Æ.* 62. At his expense, this chapel principally was built; and, he died a witness, that *Christ Jesus* came into the world to save sinners.”

The *church* of this congregation, in July, 1802, assembled for worship in a large room in *College-Street*. The *Calvinistic Baptists*, however, existed in York prior to that period; and the first members of it were baptized in the *Bathing House* on the *New Walk*, in October, 1799, where they continued to baptize till 1810; when a spacious “ *Baptistry*,” for religious immersion, was sunk at the front of the pulpit, in this chapel; which is still used. It is seven feet by five, and four feet deep, with steps into it; and is neatly flagged at the bottom and sides. The top is covered with boards, that can be removed at plea-

sure ; and the water is supplied by a pump, close adjoining.

At one end of the chapel is a vestry, which contains a small collection of books. The members of this church, and the congregation in general, are not numerous.

At the bottom of *Grape-Lane*, is a smaller building, called

THE SANDEMANIAN CHAPEL.

The *Sandemanians*, or *Glassites*, or perhaps more properly speaking, the *Old Scotch Independents*, took their rise in Scotland, about *ninety* years ago. They originated with *Mr. John Glass*, who had been a minister of the established church in that kingdom ; but *Mr. Sandeman's* Letters on "*Hervey's Theron and Aspasio*," introduced them into this country. Hence are they designated by his name in England, though they retain the original epithet in Scotland.

The sect first arose in York, about *forty-five* years ago ; but have never been numerous ; and during the last *twenty-five* years, have been greatly upon the decline ; so that at present, very few of these people are remaining, and they have no regular pastor presiding amongst them. The

Sandemanians of this city, were originally gathered from amongst a denomination of English Independents, known by the name of *Inghamites*; and a concise view of their religious tenets, may be seen in *Erans's Sketch of the various Denominations of Christians*.

Their present place of worship in York, part of which is occupied as a dwelling-house, was erected about *forty* years ago, by the late Mr. Nicholas Baldock, of this city; and is still in the possession of his executors; but we find that previous to it's erection, the sect assembled for religious worship in a large commodious room in Swinegate.

Behind the chapel is a small *burying-ground*, where they occasionally inter their own dead; and it consequently displays a few tomb-stones, which are plain, with *ungarnished* inscriptions. This sect have suffered no persecution or molestation here, at any time, in the public exercise of their religious duties; and though now very few in number, they still assemble together for worship, every sabbath, at half-past ten in the morning, and at four in the afternoon,

Grape-Lane runs into *Petergate*; which, with all other parts of York, within the *Bar-Walls*, we have now fully noticed,

SECTION VIII.

Description of the SUBURBS; including an Historical Account of the various Objects of Public Interest which they embrace, and interspersed with occasional Observations.

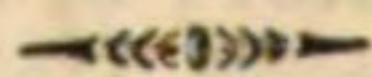
THE present extent of York, within it's walls, remains the same as during several ages past, and probably equal to any former period. Modern improvements, however, have wisely consigned the ground on which stood many buildings, to widen the public streets; and, from various causes, the sites of other and more princely fabrics, are now merely adorned with vegetative productions. Hence we must calculate that the population of York, which in 1801 was 16,846, and which in 1811 had increased to 19,016, is still but trifling, when compared with the times of it's ancient splendour*; yet, the principal

* Dr. Hunter, in his History of the Metropolis, confirms the observations made in the preface to this work, by stating, that *London*, in 812, had not attained her proud pre-eminence over the cities of the island; and that *York* disputed precedence with her, till about the end of the *tenth* century, when *commerce* finally turned the scale.

difference is in the *Suburbs*, which are considerably reduced, not only in population, but in the space they occupy*.

Passing over the splendid or sanguinary scenes which the History of York presents, in connexion with the times of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and even the Norman conqueror, till we arrive at the reign of Edward III., when a great part of his army of 60,000 men was quartered in the *Suburbs*, this alone will suffice to corroborate the statements of their having contained many noble buildings, and having extended to several villages, now more than a mile distant. All those fair edifices were consumed by fire in 1644, except a few houses out of Micklegate-Bar, which were preserved from destruction by the royal fort.

Time, the great leveller of all human productions, is also the renovator of mundane affairs; and hence we find that the ruined suburbs are likely again to rise into consequence, comprising



* BRADY, when writing on *Burgs*, observes that the king had 809 houses in this city, the best of which paid only *one penny*, and others less. He also adds, that in the 20th of William the first, 145 of those were inhabited by Frenchmen.

even at the present day, several superior buildings and public institutions, which the writer will now hasten to describe.

Just out of *Micklegate-Bar*, the south or principal entrance, on the left, is an antique stone building, called

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Here the fraternity of *Corpus Christi*, which had previously existed in the city many years, was incorporated by letters patent, dated the sixth of November, in the 37th year of the reign of Henry VI. It was instituted for a master and six priests, who were termed the *keepers* of the *gild*, and served without fee or reward; being annually renewed from amongst the brotherhood, on the octaves of the feast of *Corpus Christi*. "Nevertheless," says an old record in the *Bodleian Library*, "they were bound to keep a solemn *procession*; the sacrament being in a shrine, borne in the same through the city of York, yearly, the Friday after *Corpus Christi day*; and the day after, to have a solemn mass and dirge, to pray for the prosperity of brothers and sisters living, and the souls departed; and to keep yearly ten poor folks, having every of them

towards their living, yearly £3 6s. 8d. And further, they do find eight beds for poor people being strangers, and one poor woman to keep the said beds by the year, 13s. 4d. And since the incorporation of the said gild, there is purchased, by well-disposed people, and given thereto £12 15s. 4d. per annum, for the yearly keeping of certain obits, and one priest to pray for the souls abovesaid, and other charges by the year £10 14s. And so it appeareth that the charges thereof yearly, do extend above the revenues of the certainty £55 10s., and above reparations and other charges, which are yearly borne by the charity of the brethren and sisters of the said gild. Further, the said gild was never charged with the payments of first fruits and tenths."

The *play of Corpus Christi*, was a very ancient religious ceremony, first established by Pope *Urban IV.*, about the year 1250, who ordained it to be performed annually on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday. It consisted of a solemn procession, in remembrance of the sacrament of the body of Christ; the symbolic representation being borne in a shrine, as already mentioned. Every trade in the city, were obliged to furnish

a pageant at their own expense, to join the procession; and each individual had to personify some particular passage in the Old or New Testament, and to repeat some poetry on the occasion. The whole was preceded by a great number of *lighted torches*, and a multitude of *priests* in their proper habits; after which followed the mayor and citizens, surrounded by an immense concourse of spectators. Commencing at the great gates of the priory of the *Holy Trinity*, they proceeded to the *Cathedral* church, and thence to *St. Leonard's Hospital*, where they left the *sacrament*.

There are several public orders yet remaining, in the old registers of the city, relative to the regulation of this ceremony; and *indulgencies* were granted from the Pope, to those who contributed to the relief of the fraternity, or who observed the annual ceremony in the most devout manner; particularly if they personally attended from the country. This *gild* was supported chiefly by the annual contributions, collected as the procession passed along; for their possessions were very trifling, though as a body, they were extremely numerous.

In the third year of the reign of Edward VI., an order was made appointing the lord mayor of York, for the time being, the *master* of this hospital; under the express condition that “the poor folks and beds were to be maintained, found, and used, in the hospital as before-time.” Accordingly, September 29, 1583, an order of council was made, authorizing the recorder, two aldermen and proper officers, to proceed to *Naburn*, *Stainforth-Bridge* and *Buttercramb*, to “take possession of the lands there, belonging to *St. Thomas’s Hospital*, and parcel of the late *gild of Corpus Christi*.”

At the time alluded to, the building was far more extensive than at present; comprising at the first entrance, a *chapel*, wherein were stalls or benches for those who attended divine service, which was periodically performed. On each side of the chapel, was a long room or spacious hall, containing several fire-places, and requisite furniture for the brethren, who there assembled in common. Above, were *dormitories* for 24 poor people, and behind the hospital, other requisite conveniences. The roof of the building was covered with lead, and over it hung a prayer bell. It is almost needless to observe to the in-

telligent reader, that this hospital was then devoted to the relief of poor and weary pilgrims; as is still the case in Roman Catholic countries.

It gradually declined in importance, till in 1683, we find it inhabited by ten poor widows, who resembled their predecessors, only by retaining the system of mendicity; and, having no other means of subsistence, they were allowed to solicit alms during four days in the year. Still they had prayers read in their chapel every *sabbath*, a poor man being allowed residence in the hospital, for performing the duty. But, to such a state of degradation had these inmates arrived, that instead of the prayer bell being rung as formerly, tradition states that the *spiritual pastor* often summoned his congregation by a call, couched in impious and vulgar language.

In 1787, the hospital underwent considerable alterations and improvements. The back part of the building was completely taken down, and the house reduced to six apartments, and six more over them; each room being occupied by one aged woman, at the appointment of the lord mayor. Thus was the number of inmates increased from ten to twelve; but the chapel having

been removed, they have not any "*pious pastor*" at present to read them prayers ; and therefore repair to such places of worship, as are most consonant to their respective opinions.

The expenses of the alterations were defrayed by the money arising from the sale of the prayer bell, the lead which covered the old hospital, &c. The system of mendicity was continued till January, 1791, when *Mr. Luntley*, a glover in Blake-Street, dying, bequeathed amongst other charitable donations, the sum of £1000, the interest of which was to be regularly paid to the poor of St. Thomas's Hospital. Begging was then discontinued, and the twelve old women have ever since received out of that legacy, nearly *four guineas* each, from the town-clerk, on St. Thomas's-day. Lady Cunningham, already mentioned, lately augmented the income of this hospital, by also leaving £25 per annum to be equally divided amongst the poor women, by half-yearly payments.

The hospital of St. Thomas is bounded on the west, by a narrow road, which from this almshouse, was anciently termed

BEGGARGATE-LANE.

It is of no importance, but leads to the site of *Skeldergate-Postern*, near which, formerly

was a considerable village, called CLEMENTHORPE; and a few houses of it yet remain. The parish church of this village was attached to a religious house, called

THE NUNNERY OF ST. CLEMENT.

The *Nuns* were of the *Benedictine* order; and in the reign of Henry the first, 1145, *Thurstan*, archbishop of York, granted “to God, St. Clement, and to the nuns there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, the place wherein this monastery, with other buildings of the said nuns, was erected; together with two carucates of land in the suburbs of York; twenty shillings annual rent, issuing out of his fair in York, &c., which was confirmed by the dean and chapter.” Nicholas, son of Adam Poteman, of *Clementhorpe*, also granted, in 1284, to Agnes, prioress of St. Clement’s, and to the nuns there, two messuages in *Clementhorpe*, with a toft and a croft, and half an acre of land. These and several other grants to the nuns, were confirmed by Edward III. at York, in the first year of his reign.

It is remarkable that though archbishop *Thurstan* was so friendly to this nunnery, *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, who several years afterwards suc-

ceeded to the see of York, gave this religious house, contrary to the wishes of the nuns, to the abbey of *Godestow*, in 1192; and *Alicia*, then prioress, refusing to obey the order, went to Rome, to appeal to the Pope; notwithstanding which, the *honest* archbishop, heedless of the appeal, *ungallantly* excommunicated the whole sisterhood.

Isabel Ward, the last prioress, surrendered this nunnery to Henry VIII., and had a pension allowed her of £6 13s. 4d. per annum. The church however continued parochial, till 1585, when, along with the parish of *Middlethorpe*, a neighbouring village, it was united to St. Mary's, *Bishophill-the-Elder*. A small part of the ruins of this building yet remain, and in the adjoining field, is a very fine spring of clear water, probably resorted to by the nuns, in their prosperity.

It has already been remarked, that the religious houses near the river, had each a quay or landing-place of their own; and when the Ouse was last made more navigable, a large stone foundation of a staith was dug up, near the nunnery, which is a further confirmation of the statement.

Returning to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, the stranger will observe on the opposite side of

Beggargate-Lane, and facing the street, commonly called *Blossom-Street*, is a large and handsome brick building, known by the name of

THE NUNNERY.

This house was purchased in 1686, by Mrs. Paston, as a boarding-school for young ladies of Roman Catholic families. Under her direction, and that of her successors and their assistants, the education of youth has ever since been carried on, to the credit of the community, and to the great satisfaction of parents, and of the members of the same persuasion.

The assistants constitute a society of religious ladies ; who, having quitted the world, devote themselves entirely to the instruction of youth. They are mostly denominated *Nuns*, and according to general opinion, come under that class of the religious world, each constantly wearing a large black *veil*, and exhibiting other tokens of monastic peculiarity. The establishment, at present, consists of between 60 and 70 young ladies, some of whom have been sent here from a considerable distance, for education ; more than 20 nuns, and about 12 lay sisters, with an officiating clergyman, the Rev. W. Croskell, and four common servants.

Within a few years, the building has been greatly improved and enlarged. The open situation, and the gardens and agreeable walks behind it, render the place very desirable for the purpose, as respects health, convenience, and comfort.

On the premises, is a small and very neat CHAPEL; in which prayers are read every morning at *eight* o'clock; and on the sabbath-day, also at *two* in the afternoon. The chapel is in the form of a cross; and the top or head of the cross, is surmounted by an elegant dome, supported by eight fluted columns. The seats are common benches, and the walls, which are decorated with paintings from scripture history, display some few niches occupied by images. On each side of the general entrance, is a vessel with holy-water; and over the door is an open gallery, where several of the nuns preside, and accompany the organ. The vocal music here is particularly fine, and has long excited general and ardent admiration.

In closing the account, the writer cannot but observe that this establishment is extremely beneficial, both to the tradesmen, and to the poor of the city. To the former, by the consumption of the several articles of life, and to the latter,

by charitable contributions; for the religious ladies administer relief in various shapes, to the indigent sick of *all persuasions*; and thus set an example worthy of imitation. Female children of poor Roman Catholic families, are instructed here *gratis*, in the elements of religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain needle-work.

On the right, just out of *Micklegate-Bar*, is
THIEF-LANE.

It runs down to *North-Street Ferry*; and near the bottom of it, is the city's *Dog-Kennel*, where a pack of HARRIERS has long been kept, for the amusement of the gentlemen of York, and supported by annual subscriptions. A pack of *Fox-Hounds* has also been lately purchased for the like purpose, which will be supported in the same manner.

Proceeding nearly to the lane which leads to *Holgate*, and to SEVERUS'S HILLS, mentioned in the first volume, a row of miserable-looking *alms-houses* will be seen on the right. They are called

BARSTOW'S HOSPITAL.

It is very extraordinary that Drake has not taken any notice of this hospital; and it is not

less remarkable, that it's origin and history seem to be completely veiled from public observation. The writer is therefore, on this subject, obliged to rely on the verbal information of several very aged persons, who have lived in the neighbourhood more than half a century.

Tradition states that two maiden sisters, of the name of *Barstow*, who resided in York, founded this hospital, nearly *one hundred years ago*; and the description of it's present state may thus be given: Six old cottages, each comprising little more than *one room* and smaller conveniences, are inhabited by aged people of either sex; and adjoining, are also a stable and some other buildings, which being let by the year, the rents arising from them, after defraying the expenses of repairs, are annually divided amongst the inhabitants of the hospital. The sum paid to the inmates of each cottage, has hitherto been about 30s. per annum.

Mr. Swann, the banker, of this city, a most respectable gentleman, is the acting steward for the hospital. One of the inmates, the daughter of an old servant of the Barstow family, having lately married, Mr. S. has caused a rent to be paid for the cottage she still inhabits, in order to

benefit the remainder—This is expected to augment the annual income of each to 40s.

The gentleman just mentioned, not being in possession of any documents relative to the foundation of this hospital, referred the writer to Mr. Collins, of Knaresbro', the solicitor and steward to the remaining representative of the Barstow family. On application to Mr. Collins, the author was much surprised by receiving in reply, that he knew nothing about it.

The next application was to the *Spiritual Court*; where, after tracing the index of wills, during that period, he found one, made by *Alice Barstow*, a spinster, in the parish of All-Saints, North-Street, who died on Saturday, the 25th of April, 1724; also another, executed by *Elizabeth Barstow*, spinster, who died in York, November 21, 1747; but neither of those contain any mention of the hospital he is now describing; whence it is natural to conclude, that if they were the founders, the property must have been transferred by deeds, previous to their deaths.

The latter lady, left Mr. Michael Barstow her sole executor; but, his will, dated May 15, 1751, makes no mention of the said hospital. The records of the city have also been searched; and

they do not contain any information likely to throw light upon this dark subject. It is, however, worthy the further investigation of the public; and the author, in conclusion, cannot but express a wish that some person, with sufficient leisure and inclination, will exert himself to trace more minutely, the origin, &c., of this charitable institution.

A little beyond these alms-houses, on the right, is a row of neat and newly-erected brick dwelling-houses, under one of which is now exhibited

A ROMAN VAULT.

It was first discovered on Monday, the 17th of August, 1807, by the workmen who were preparing the foundation of the building. About four feet from the surface, they unconsciously broke into this ancient sepulchre; which is *eight* feet long by *five* feet broad, and *six* feet high, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, about two feet square, and two inches thick.

It originally had a small door or entrance, at the north end, which has been walled up, and the way is now through *Mr. Jakell's* house, the owner. The entrance is from an opening in

the floor of a back apartment, by means of a ladder, and through a narrow passage.

The interior of the vault does not otherwise differ from its original state. A coffin of rag-stone grit, about 7 feet long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, and 1 ft. 9 in. deep, occupies nearly the whole of the vault; and the lid found on the coffin, is now reared on one side of it, and is a massy flag of blue stone.

In the coffin, is a human skeleton entire, with even the teeth complete; supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady. Near the skull, which is remarkably small, a *lachrimary*, or tear bottle*, was found, with fragments of another, the interior of which, appeared to have been silvered. The workmen also found at the same time, not far from the vault, a large red-coloured urn, in which were ashes and partly-burnt bones of a human body. The whole collection may yet be seen, by applying on the premises; and they certainly must be considered highly worthy of attention, when we reflect that the Romans,

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* *Lachrimatories* were small glass or earthen vessels, in which the ancients deposited the tears they shed for departed friends; and which they interred with the urns and ashes of the deceased.

who early adopted from the Greeks, the practice of burning their dead, discontinued it on the introduction of Christianity, about the end of the *fourth* century, through the strange, though too prevalent idea, that the same body would rise again. Hence we may infer, that a part, if not the whole of those relics, which mark this great change in the conduct of the Romans, have remained here above 1400 years.

Ascending the *Mount*, on the same side, is

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL.

This alms-house is of very ancient origin ; and was founded on the road side, as a house of entertainment for poor travellers, or pilgrims, who could not pay for lodgings in the city. Drake remarks that this Xenodochium, during his time, was kept up and repaired, at the city's expense ; but was then hardly worth mentioning as a charity.

In the period which has since elapsed, the income of this hospital has been greatly augmented. Its principal revenue then arose from the rent of a piece of land, adjoining Beggargate-Lane, and called "*Baggargate Close.*" It was bequeathed by *Mrs. Frances Nicholson*, a widow of York, to certain trustees, by deeds dated the 7th and 8th of June, 1709 ; on condition that the

rent should be paid to *four* of the *most ancient* poor widows in St. Catherine's Hospital, and that on the demise of those then residing in the alms-house; the number should be reduced to *four*, and not be more in future. Some less important particulars, are also specified on a table against the wall, in the church of Bishophill-the-Younger.

The field is now rented by Mr. Carr, of Askham, who pays half-yearly to the four aged women, £1. 15s. each, making a total of £14 per annum. They also receive from the corporation, every Christmas, £12. 3s. each, being the amount arising from donations of the late *Mr. Luntley*, a glover in Blake-Street; *Mr. Hartley*, a glover, in Micklegate; and *Mr. Yates*, a linen-draper, in High-Ousegate. In addition to all these, the late Countess of Cunningham likewise bequeathed £10 per annum to the four aged women here, from which they individually receive £1. 5s. half-yearly. Thus the present annual income of *every inmate* amounts to £18. 3s.; a sum superior to that paid to an individual, in any other alms-house we have yet described.

The house is built with two projecting wings, each of which contains two rooms, with garrets over, forming one residence; the body of the

building is occupied by the other two aged women, which though not so spacious or convenient, affords to both their own separate apartments.

There is behind the hospital, a round stone-built draw-well of excellent water, called *St. Catherine's Well*; but it is remarkable that though the income is so ample, yet this almshouse is not provided, with any other outbuilding; a circumstance, which it is desirable should claim the attention of the trustees.

Proceeding a little further, and passing the site of *St. James's Chapel*, mentioned in the first volume, pages 243 to 245, the stranger will arrive at the highest part of

THE MOUNT.

This eminence is nearly in a direct line with *Micklegate-Bar*, and has been supposed by many antiquaries, to have been raised by the *Romans*, as an out-work or fortress to the city. Dr. Stukeley has given a view of the ancient *Lindum*, (Lincoln) in which he has represented a similar, though a much larger out-work, which seems to confirm the idea.

It is also certain that the *Romans* burnt and deposited the remains of their dead, without the

gates of their cities, by the sides of public roads, and often on elevated situations. That the *Mount* was devoted to this purpose, requires no further proof than has already been given, both in the first volume and this, when relating the accounts of various sepulchral remains discovered here. The high road to the ancient *CALCARIA*, now *Tadcaster*, runs over the Mount, and though repeatedly cut, to relieve the ascent, it has every time exhibited numerous relics of mortality.

Varley Bealby, esquire, is the owner of considerable property here; and has in his possession several sepulchral remains, found upon his premises, as mentioned in the first volume, pages 245 and 282. In short, there is little doubt but the ground on the *Mount*, to a considerable extent, was not only used for the purposes of interment, but according to the customs of the Romans, was also formerly strewed with mounds of earth, raised in honour of departed individuals, whose attainments or virtues merited this mark of distinction. To use the language of *Ossian*:

“ They are now forgot in their land; and their tombs are not found on the heath—Years came on, with their tempests: and the green mounds mouldered away!”

A little beyond the Mount, on the right of the road, stands a “ White House,” formerly called

“ *Gallows House*,” which was till within the last four years, used as a manufactory for *Starch*. Beyond it, on the opposite side of the road, a *Gallows*, for the execution of criminals, was erected *during the night*, in March, 1708; prior to which time, capital punishment was effected in the area of the castle. It’s form was the same as *Tyburn*, near London, and it went by the same name. The culprits were conveyed as public spectacles, in a cart from York, surrounded and followed by immense multitudes; and this barbarous custom, with it’s brutal concomitants, disgusting to the feeling mind, was continued till August, 1802, when the *New Drop* was erected behind the castle. The hillock, where the unfortunate offenders of the laws forfeited their lives, may yet be seen.

Dringhouses, and the small village church, are a little farther on; and nearly opposite to Tyburn, is a lane, which leads to a piece of ground belonging to the city, called *Hob-Moor*. In this lane, is a stone figure of a knight templar, of the family of *Ross*, with his shield. This image was formerly placed prostrate, perhaps in one of the ancient monasteries of York; but is now erect,

and exhibits on the back, the following inscription, at present nearly defaced.

“ This Image long *Hob's* name has bore,

Who was a Knight, in time of yore,

And gave this Common to the poor.”

Underneath, are the names of the *Pasture Masters* who erected it, in 1717; also the later date of 1757.

Adjoining *Tyburn*, is the *York Race Course*, commonly called

KNAVESMIRE.

It is a large *Common Pasture*, whence is derived it's name; *Knave*, implying from the *Anglo-Saxon*, a *poor householder*, and *Mire* alluding to the watery situation—thus denoting it the poor man's field. It is nearly a mile south of the city, and the race course is considered one of the best in the kingdom. Prior to this field being used for the purpose, the York Races were run, during several years, in *Clifton Ings*, whence they were removed, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the owner.

Camden, in his “*Britannia*,” published in 1590, informs us that horse-racing was practised on the Forest of Galtres, near York; the prize

for the winning horse being a small golden bell, which was always tied on it's forehead, and the animal was then led about in triumph; whence arose the common phrase of "*bearing away the bell.*" But we may trace the origin of this diversion, far beyond the days of Camden, even to the time of the Romans.

Drake says: "*Clifton-Fields* have not been enclosed a century; and were formerly open enough to have been the *Campus Martius to Eboracum*;" and in another place, he speaks more confidently of their having been so. We know that the *Campus Martius* was the place where the illustrious Roman youths, performed every kind of exercise peculiar to the age; such as throwing the Discus, hurling the Javelin, wrestling, boxing, &c.; and where they also practised the diversion of horse-racing, and chariot-racing; hence if Drake was correct in this idea, we may figure to ourselves the gay scenes which were there exhibited, though they are not recorded in the page of history.

The modern races of York were commenced in 1709, five plates being purchased for the occasion, by a collection in the city; but in 1713, the *King's Gold Cup*, since substituted by one

hundred guineas, was procured, and has ever since been run for on the first day of the August Meeting.

The *Grand Stand*, a large and neat brick building, was erected by subscription, under the superintendence of Mr. Carr, in 1754, at which time a very considerable number of admission tickets were issued at *five guineas* each. The tickets were of silver, but the greater part of them were called in, and metal ones given in exchange. They have since increased so much in value, as to be now selling at *twelve pounds* each, and even higher. The GROUND FLOOR of the *Stand* comprises several convenient rooms and offices for a resident, and for the entertainment of company, who may be accommodated with any kind of refreshment. On the SECOND FLOOR is a very commodious and handsome room*, with a balustrade projection in front, more than 200 feet in length, supported by a rustic arcade, 15 feet high, and commanding a fine view of the whole course. The top or roof of the building

* Small parties often repair here from York, and have tea prepared. Dancing assemblies are also not uncommon here.

is leaded, and constructed peculiarly for the accommodation of spectators.

The *Goal*, commonly called the *Round House*, at a short distance from this Stand, and near the starting post, was erected some years after it, to give to the persons who are appointed to decide the result of each race, every advantage to be accurate in their observations. It is a stone rotunda, lighted completely round, and is well adapted for the purpose. At the time this was built, 50 additional tickets were issued at *twelve guineas* each. The plan was adopted to raise money for this erection, and the tickets possessed the advantage of admitting the holders of them into either, or both of those public buildings. Non-subscribers are admitted upon the *Stand*, during each meeting, by paying *one guinea*. The annual meetings are in May and August; and Mr. E. W. Rhodes is the Clerk of the Course.

The *Grand Stand*, &c., are superintended by a certain number of directors, appointed from the bulk of the subscribers; and Mr. Parkinson, of this city, acts as perpetual Steward, paying and receiving all accounts relative to the Stand.

The races are run from three quarters of a mile to four miles; and the course is kept in

excellent order, the ground being well drained in various parts. By the liberality of the earl of Harewood, whose land adjoins, a very convenient gravel road for carriages, has lately been made up to the Stand.

Not far from the *Race Ground*, are the villages of *Middlethorpe* and *Bishopthorpe*. The latter has a neat parish church, and particularly claims our notice, as having long been the place of residence for the successive archbishops of York. The building is generally termed

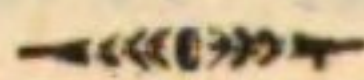
THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE.

At various times, many palaces have belonged to the see of York, one of which we have already mentioned, in describing the close of the cathedral. In addition to this, and the one we have now to notice, an old record informs us, that *Shireburn-in-Elmet*, *Cawood*, *Ripon*, *Beverley*, and *Otley*, in this county; also *Southwell*, in Nottinghamshire, with *White-Hall* and *York-Place*, in London; and *Battersea*, in the county of Surry, each contained a similar mansion.

The village of Bishopthorpe was formerly called *Thorpe*, but archbishop Walter de Grey having purchased the *Manor of Thorpe*, erected

a *palace* there ; and hence originated the present name. The estate continued in the possession of the successive archbishops, till the Reformation ; when both the palace and manor were sold to *Walter White, esquire*, for £525. 7s. 6d., and the former remained his seat till the Restoration.

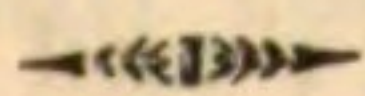
The palace has undergone various improvements ; and is now a venerable edifice, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ouse*, three miles south-east of the cathedral of York. In front of the palace, is a porter's lodge or gateway, erected by archbishop Drummond. It exhibits the English pointed style of architecture, and presents a very antique and interesting appearance. Over the gateway are the arms of the see, with a clock ; and a fane crowns the top. Within the gateway is an extensive grass plot, neatly laid out and ornamented with trees and shrubs ; interspersed by gravel walks, with one broad carriage road leading up to the palace.



* A custom prevails with the sailors, on board the trading brigs, to fire three guns every time they pass ; a *signal* which is *answered* by a certain portion of ale being always distributed amongst them, by order of the archbishop.

The front of the mansion, is in the same style of architecture as the gateway, having been also built by archbishop Drummond. The principal entrance is into a spacious vestibule, by a handsome flight of stone steps, under an elegant canopy, supported by light and airy columns. The top of the front presents a range of ornamental stone work, in imitation of an open trellis, and each extremity is decorated with the stone figure of an eagle; but the palace having been enlarged at various times, does not exhibit that even range of building, which might otherwise have been expected*.

On the left of the *vestibule*, is the DRAWING-ROOM, a spacious apartment, elegantly furnished: the ceiling exhibits a curious specimen of antique fret-work. In this room is a large painting, by West, representing our present king, with lord Harcourt, and a yeoman of the guard, in waiting, the former holding a cap of maintenance. Here are also elegant portraits of the late and present marquis of Stafford, the father and brother of lady Vernon.



* Perspective Elevations of the Palace and Gateway, 21 inches by 13, may be purchased of the Booksellers in York.

A door at the end of the *Drawing-Room*, opens into a newly-erected BILLIARD-ROOM, furnished with every requisite for the diversion.

On the right of the *vestibule*, is the LIBRARY. The room is spacious; but the collection of books is not very extensive, though certainly it contains some valuable works in ancient and modern literature; and many excellent prints of the several cathedrals in the kingdom.

Adjoining the *Library*, is the CHAPEL, highly worthy of the stranger's attention; being, though small, extremely neat and appropriate. The windows consist of stained glass, executed by the late Mr. Peckitt: they are long and narrow, except the window over the altar-table, at the east end, which is spacious, and enriched with the arms of the archbishops, from the Reformation to the Revolution, quartered with those of the see. The pulpit exhibits much curious antique carving; and opposite to it, is the archbishop's throne. The floor is of black and white marble, and the whole interior is extremely interesting. Prayers are read every evening in this chapel, at half-past nine o'clock; and a sermon is preached here every Sunday evening.

A door opens out of the *Chapel*, into a large and elegant DINING-ROOM, calculated to accommodate 70 persons; being 47 ft. by 26, and 15 ft. in height. The windows exhibit in stained glass, the arms of many of the archbishops, and command a view of the river, with the country beyond. The room is ornamented with a beautiful chimney-piece, supported by Doric columns of richly veined marble; and the ceiling also displays antique fretwork. Over the chimney-piece, is a likeness of George the first, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and round this room are hung fine portraits, &c., of the several archbishops; amongst which, a full-length likeness of archbishop Lamlugh, an excellent likeness of the present prelate, by William Owen, esquire, R. A., and another of his predecessor, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, are particularly remarkable.

These are the principal rooms shown to strangers. The others are neat and comfortable, but display no superiority worthy of particular attention. The palace has, however, been considerably enlarged by the present archbishop, and His Grace is still contemplating additional improvements; having a very numerous family,

and more than forty servants in the house. The *village church* is on the south of the palace, and the coach-houses, &c., are on the opposite side; with a farm-yard and other conveniences at a short distance, purchased and improved by the present prelate.

The PLEASURE GROUNDS are partly behind the palace, and occupy about 15 acres, on the fruitful banks of the river Ouse. They are laid out with considerable taste, and are kept in excellent order; displaying great variety of trees and shrubs. One of the walks, extending between a double row of lofty and luxuriant *lime trees*, the branches of which by uniting above, form a lengthened canopy, is highly admired by every observer. In one part of the grounds is a bathing-house, completely covered with ivy and other foliage, forming a very singular and not unpleasant object. In another part is a fish-pond, and not far from it, a summer-house or alcove, also nearly covered with luxuriant ivy.

Those grounds will, however, admit of further improvement; yet, their rural beauties—a declivity towards the Ouse, commanding the soft windings of its noble stream, and the spreading sails which glide upon its waves, with the varied

landscape which surrounds them, free from the noise and folly of the busy world, are highly impressive; and can scarcely fail to please every admirer of native elegance and rural simplicity.

On the opposite side of the road, are KITCHEN GARDENS, which occupy about seven acres of ground. They contain extensive hot-houses, fruit-walls, store-ponds for fish, and every other requisite accommodation.

The writer has given all the particulars his limits will allow, knowing that social parties are often formed in York, during summer, to visit Bishopthorpe, both by land and water; and he will therefore conclude his account, by observing that the palace and pleasure-grounds may be seen, on application to the housekeeper, and to Mr. Jackson, the principal gardener. There are two houses in the village, where tea, or any other refreshment, may be procured.

Every object on this side of the river, having been noticed, we shall return to *Skeldergate Ferry*; and crossing the Ouse, land on

THE NEW WALK.

A broad gravelled promenade, nearly a mile in length, beneath the shade of lofty elms, which at

the lower end, form a double row along the banks of the Ouse. The trees were planted, and the walk laid out, at the expense of the city, under the inspection of Mr. John Marsden, an apothecary of York, in 1733 and 1734; and the branches of the trees, as far as the single row extends, having been trained over the walk, form an interesting avenue of luxuriant foliage, which is not only rural and extremely pleasant; but in summer, screens from the rays of the sun, and hence is a favorite resort for the citizens. Other trees have been planted between at a later period.

The water of the *Foss* running into the *Ouse*, divides the walk, but it is connected by a swing bridge, commonly called "*The Blue Bridge*;" which can be turned on one side, whenever vessels want to pass up the Foss. Prior to forming this navigation, the small rivulet which divided the walk, was called *Brownney Dike*; and over it a draw-bridge was built, in 1736; but, in 1768, it was taken away; and a handsome stone bridge was erected, to the great ornament of the walk: this being, however, too low for vessels to pass, it was afterwards substituted by the present wooden one.

The walk is interspersed with garden seats, placed at convenient distances; and on summer evenings a full regimental band, often attends from the neighbouring barracks, and amuses the company with martial music; the interest of which is heightened by the soft echoes of wood and water, which die away on the passing breeze.

The walk was raised and much improved in 1782. Part of *Pavement Church* being about that time taken down, the useless materials were removed to the *New Walk*; and after being properly spread, were covered with gravel, from the pits of Heslington and Middlethorpe.

In March and April, 1816, an advertisement appeared for the sale of 41 of the largest elm trees growing on this walk; which excited considerable emotion in the city. A memorial, signed by 140 respectable inhabitants, representing those trees to form the principal beauty of the walk, and requesting that they might remain undisturbed, was immediately presented to the lord mayor. It had the desired effect—the sale was *postponed*, and the trees still continue, to the credit of the city, and the gratification of its inhabitants.

There is an excellent *Cold Bath* near the *Walk*; with two convenient dressing-rooms—one for ladies, and the other for gentlemen. The usual charge is *three-pence*, when but one towel is required; and *six-pence* when more are used. The spring is exceedingly fine, and the water excessively cold.

On the edge of the further division of the *Walk*, is an erection, built at the city's expense, by the late alderman Carr, in 1756, in imitation of a ruin. It is called "*The Well House*;" there being within it a remarkably fine spring of clear water. The door is frequently opened, by a man appointed to take care of it; the water is drunk by many persons, and is also much used as an eye-water. An open receiver, in front of the *Well-House*, is visited every morning for those purposes, when the well is not open.

This neighbourhood furnishes many excellent springs; and the late Dr. White, in a small tract respecting them, observes, that they are generally "*saturated*" with *selenites*; but that "*The Lady Well*, upon the *New Walk*," is entirely free from that property, being equally soft as the river water, and remarkably good.

Adjoining the entrance to the *New Walk*, is a field, called "*St. George's Close*." This

piece of ground is indebted for it's name to a religious house, which stood upon it, called

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Here was anciently a *gild* or fraternity established, termed "*The fellowship of St. George;*" but their possessions seem not to have been very extensive. It was a chantry chapel, and was suppressed at the general dissolution. Several small houses have been built upon the old foundations of the chapel, which yet retain the appearance of much strength; and a small arched stone door-way facing the high road, still remains, surmounted with a cross.

Near *St. George's Close*, and the river *Foss*, is a considerable establishment for the grinding of corn, called

THE CASTLE-MILLS.

These premises are of very ancient origin, as appears by an old document, stating, that in the fourth of Edward the first, the Templars had a mill near the castle of York, which afterwards belonged to the kings of England *. During the

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* Tradition states that a *Powder Mill* formerly stood here; and that it was accidentally blown up, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

reign of the second Edward, they were rented by lease for forty marks per annum ; by which we may judge of their extent at that time ; and as the situation is exactly described in the register of Fountains-Abbey, there is no doubt as to their identity.

They were subsequently granted from the crown ; and were given by *Sir Thomas Hesketh*, of Heslington, near York, for the maintenance of a hospital which he founded in that village. The deeds of the endowment are still amongst the records of the city.

The Foss Navigation Company afterwards requiring the water which worked the machinery, agreed with the trustees of the said hospital, to take the premises into their own hands, subject to an annual payment of £50 to the hospital. The proprietors of the navigation re-let the whole to Messrs. Cattle and Co., for the same sum ; but they having enlarged and improved the premises, let them to undertenants at a very considerable increase. There formerly was an inscription against the outer wall of the building, expressive of the charitable donation ; but it is no longer visible, having been either covered by the late alterations, or completely removed.

Passing over *Castlegate-Bridge*, which is a neat but small erection*; and leaving *Fishergate-Postern*†, and *Fishergate-Bar*, on the left, the stranger will soon arrive at the

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

We learn that the manufacture of bottles, and other vessels of glass, was not introduced into this country till 1557, and did not make much progress till about 1690, the reign of William the third. It, however, is certain that the art was early practised at this city; and Drake observes, that a *Glass-House* was first erected in a lane near *Marygate*, that the manufacture was continued for some time; but at length was discontinued, about the close of the seventeenth

* The entrance to this bridge, from the city, is very confined, and might, at a trifling expense, be considerably widened and improved.

† There was anciently a small horse-bridge, between the Mill and Fishergate-Postern, near the latter; under which the river *Foss* had a free current, when higher than usual, but the bridge was washed down in 1746, and the road has since been altered, and the ground so much raised, as to render it unnecessary. The site of it is also entirely changed in appearance.

century. This remark is strongly corroborated, by a local halfpenny having lately been found, inscribed "*York Glass Manufactory*," and dated 1666. The coin is now in the possession of Mr. Prest, one of the proprietors of the present establishment.

The Glass-House of which we are now treating, was established in 1797, by Messrs. Hampston and Prince, but the business is now conducted by Messrs. Prince and Prest. The chief manufacture is now *flint glass vessels*, and common *phials*; and the particular process is extremely interesting; the glass being chiefly composed of fine Lynn sand, mixed with pearl ashes and red lead. Those are deposited in large clay vessels, or pots, which are placed in an immense furnace, and remain there exposed to an extreme heat, till the materials become like a liquid fire, of the consistency of paste, that can be moulded into any shape.

When in this state, hollow tubes are dipped into the pots, and the glass vessels are expanded by blowing through those tubes, and shaped by the external application of tools. The glasses being thus formed, are placed in a sort of oven, called a *leer*; where they remain a considerable time, and are gradually withdrawn from the

heat ; at which period, the excise officer, three of whom are alternately in attendance day and night, takes an account of the articles made, and charges the duty. Too sudden an exposure to the air, after the glasses are formed, would cause them to fall in pieces ; hence this gradual process is necessary.

The term *flint-glass* though still used, is improper, originating merely from glass having anciently been formed in part with *calcined flints*, a practice now no longer adopted here.

The fire in this *furnace*, is kept burning without intermission, day and night ; indeed the pots in which the materials are melted, would otherwise soon crack and become useless. The metal requires three days to become completely fused, and therefore Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, in each week, are devoted to the purpose. Hence, the blowing of the glass occupies the remaining four days. This renders it requisite to have two sets of men, who change every six hours, and work alternately night and day.

The duties on glass are excessively heavy, and must, no doubt, tend to decrease the manufacture. For every *Glass-House*, it is requisite to procure an annual licence, which costs the

enormous sum of £120; and in addition to this expense, a duty is demanded on all glass which passes through the *leer*, whether broken or whole, of £4 18s. per hundred-weight. The duty is regularly paid about every six weeks.

In the field near this place, is a fine spring of clear water; and it is ornamented by a stone fragment of a grotesque figure, lately placed here by Mr. Prince, who purchased it for the purpose. At some future period, perhaps conjecture may be excited, as to its origin, the probability of which, calls for this observation. It formerly stood in the old collegiate hall, in the *Bedern*, already described.

Adjoining the Glass-House, is a field, termed *Stone-Wall-Close*, in which anciently stood a religious house, called

ST. ANDREW'S PRIORY.

It was founded in 1202, by *Hugh Murdac*; who granted "to God, and to the twelve canons, of the order of *Sempringham*, or St. Gilbert, serving God, at St. Andrew's, in *Fishergate*, Ebor, the church of the same place, with lands adjacent." This priory had also several other lands, rents, &c., granted to it at various times;

but was surrendered the 28th of November, 1538, by the prior and three monks, at which time it's annual income, according to *Speed*, was £57. 5s. 9d. Leland also mentions the *Priory of St. Andrew*, and says it stood exactly opposite to the nunnery of *St. Clement*; and hence a tradition long existed amongst the ignorant and superstitious, that there was a subterraneous passage from one to the other, although the river Ouse runs between them. No remains of the priory are now to be seen, not even so much as to mark the site of the ancient building.

Fishergate-Bar already described, is on the left; and there formerly was a considerable street, out of this bar, to which it was indebted for the name of "FISHERGATE." This ancient street, which had suffered much at various times previously, was almost wholly destroyed, during the civil war of Charles I.; but several houses have since been built, which together still retain the original appellation.

The following three churches, formerly stood in *Fishergate*.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

This was a rectory, given to the priory of *Newburgh*, by lord *Mowbray*.

THE CHURCH OF ST. HELEN

Was also an ancient rectory, in the patronage of the prior and convent of *St. Trinity*, in York. It stood nearer *Fulford* than *St. Andrew's Priory*, on the opposite side of the road; and was united to the church of *St. Lawrence*, in 1585. As, however, no remains of the building are now to be seen, it's site cannot be *exactly* ascertained.

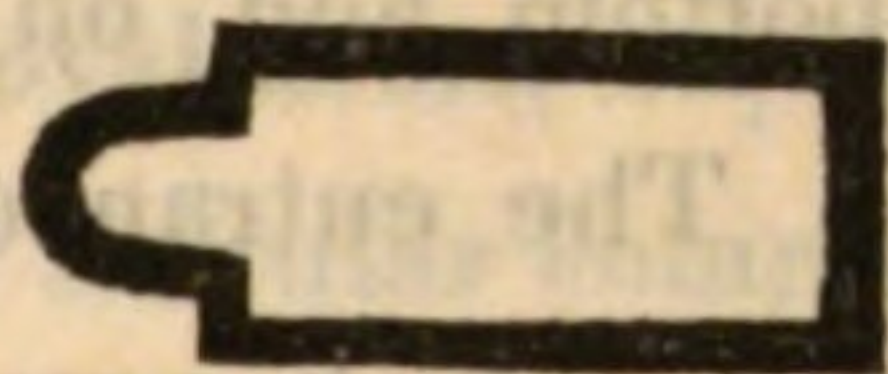
THE CHURCH OF ALL-SAINTS

Is said to have stood on the same side as *St. Helen's*, between it and the walls of the city. This was a very ancient rectory, given by king William Rufus to the abbess and convent of Whitby, on condition that the monks there should pray for him and his heirs. In May, 1431, we find that *Robert Wedersell, capt.*, gave, by will, his soul to the Almighty, to *St. Mary*, and to *All-Saints*; and commanded that his body should be interred in the church of *All-Saints*, in Fishergate, without the city walls of York.

Though Drake remarks that *St. Helen's* church stood near the further wind-mill, on this road, yet he observes that he could not ascertain where *All-Saints'* was erected. It is, however,

evident, that the latter was nearer the city, as the following circumstance, which subsequently occurred, has decided the subject beyond all doubt.

In a field not far from *Fishergate-Bar*, and in the vicinity of the "*Long Close*," as some workmen were digging, they discovered the stone foundations of a large building, resembling those of a church, being in the following form:



Both within the foundations, and also around the exterior of them, were at the same time dug up many human bones, skulls, whole skeletons, and even stone coffins. The field was then the property of *Mr. William Hutchinson*, who was sheriff of York, in 1724; from whom it descended to his nephew and heir, *Mr. Richard Hearon*, who served the same office in 1778. He bequeathed it to his son, *Mr. Alderman Hearon*, the present owner, who was lord mayor in 1815. The writer has been thus particular, as the field, not having any name, can only be recognised by the names of it's owners.

More than half way from *York* to the village of *Fulford*, and on the left of the road, are

THE CAVALRY BARRACKS.

They were erected in the years 1795 and 1796, and with the area, occupy twelve acres of ground, purchased for the purpose, at 150 guineas per acre. The whole is surrounded by a high brick wall; and the buildings are also erected with bricks, at the bottom and on each side of a spacious oblong. The entrance into the area is by plain doorways, which present nothing peculiar to the sight.

These barracks were erected for the accommodation of four troops; and are supposed to be the best, according to their extent, of any in the kingdom; the original purchase and erection cost the sum of £25,000, and above £2000 more were expended in alterations and improvements. They are capable of containing *three* field officers, *five* captains, *nine* subalterns and staff, *four* quarter-masters, 240 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 266 horses.

The centre building, at the bottom of the area, comprises the *Officers' Apartments*. It is two stories in height, with six rooms in front, on the

ground floor, and about the same number behind, divided by a long passage; out of which run three staircases to the same number of rooms above. The colonel and field-officers are allowed two rooms each; but the other officers have only a lodging-room each, as they assemble together in the *mess-room*, which is in front, on the ground floor.

Over the entrance into the *Officers' Apartments*, are the royal arms; supporters, &c., exhibited in a very singular composition, executed at *Coade's* artificial-stone manufactory, in London; and possessing the property of resisting damp and frost, and consequently of retaining it's original beauty to a late period. Behind the building is a small detached yard, in which are the *Mess-Larder*, and two pumps exclusively for the use of the officers.

On the *north side* of the area, is a detached building, used as *The Hospital*; near which is a small *Carpenter's Shop*; also the *Forage-Shed* and the *Granary*. Beyond them is a building, called the *North Wing*; comprising on the ground floor, *three* officers' stables, and *seven* common stables, with two cooking kitchens, &c.; and over these are the apartments of the non-

commissioned officers and privates, arranged on each side of a long and spacious gallery. The *attics* over the whole, are used as *Store-Rooms*. Behind this range of building, are necessary out-offices and a *Wash-House*, the only one upon the premises. A little above, on the same side, are several separate erections, occupied as a *Farrier's Shop*, *Medicine Room*, *Magazine*, *Engine-House*, *Guard-House*, &c.

On the *south side* of the area, near the officers' apartments, is a brick building, used as a *Riding School*. It is lofty, about 37 yards long by 14 wide; and lighted by five windows on each side. Adjoining to it is the *Coal-Yard*; and beyond the latter is a range of building, called the *South Wing*, which consists of stables, &c., exactly the same as the *North Wing*. Beyond these are two *Infirmery Stables*, and the *Canteen*; and behind the front wall, is the *Ordnance Shade*, for the use of the contractor.

The situation, though occasionally rather damp, is extremely eligible in every other respect, as is the whole establishment; whether we consider the comfortable arrangement of the buildings, the fine spacious area in front, or their convenient contiguity to the second city in the British empire.

A little beyond the Barracks, *a stone cross* yet remains, which was originally erected in 1604; for the transaction of business, during the time when the plague raged in the city, as mentioned in page 135 of the first volume. A little beyond, is the village of *Fulford*; and to the right is the Church. Near it is a saw-pit, formed out of a cold bath; the water of which, many years ago, suddenly and totally disappeared; probably from some well being sunk in the neighbourhood.

Returning towards *Walmgate-Bar*, a road on the right runs to the village of *Heslington*, about half way to which is an establishment, belonging to the Society of Friends, termed

THE RETREAT.

In directing our attention from the *Barracks*, to an establishment for the express purpose of ameliorating the misfortunes of our fellow men, the feeling mind is naturally drawn into a train of moralizing reflection, which, though the writer cannot here enlarge upon, may certainly be indulged with considerable advantage.

The origin of this “Retreat, for Persons afflicted with Disorders of the Mind,” among the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was the

unsatisfactory treatment and death of one of their persuasion, at an establishment for the insane, during the year 1791. In a conversation excited by this event, the subject of a distinct provision for their own society, was first suggested to Mr. William Tuke, who, from that time, never lost sight of the object; and his efforts, aided by those of the celebrated grammarian, Mr. Lindley Murray*, and of other active coadjutors, proved successful. It was at first designed solely for *members* of the Society of Friends, but has since been extended to others, connected with them.

* Conformably with the plan of this work, it is proper to state, that this author, whose productions are so well known in the literary world, is a native of New-York; and the early part of his life was spent in America. A delicate state of health, induced him to remove with his wife, having no other family, to this country; and in the year 1785, not long after his arrival, he fixed his temporary residence in Micklegate; but afterwards removed to *Holgate*, a neighbouring village often written *Holdgate*, and several times mentioned in this History.

Though almost precluded from the society of his friends, except when occasionally seeing them at his own dwelling; his time and talents, to the age of about 72 years, have been much devoted to the rising generation; who will long feel indebted, not only for his improvements to their native tongue, but for the chastity of the works which he has contributed for their use. He is also the author of some publications of a religious nature; and a list of the whole will be given at the end of the first volume.

To a proposal so novel, and fraught with difficulties, considerable objections at first arose, but a subscription being at length opened, they were gradually surmounted, and a fund was formed for it's establishment.

In 1794, nearly 20 acres of land were purchased for £2325; but being afterwards thought too much, eight acres were again disposed of; and the building, which is of bricks, was accordingly commenced. It is situated on an eminence, in the purest air, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the city, and on the south, a delightful prospect, as far as the eye can reach, over a country beautifully diversified with rural scenery, and highly adapted in itself, to soothe the agitated feelings, and to calm the disordered mind.

Several additions have been made to the original plan; and the building, in consequence, consists of a centre and four wings. During the last year, *a suit of rooms* was erected behind the principal fabric, for the accommodation of patients of the higher classes. This new erection is called "THE LODGE;" and is admirably calculated for the purpose, with arched cellars, and arched rooms, warm, cold, and shower *Baths*,

and every other convenience. It nearly faces the village of Heslington; and in front has a *Veranda*, supported by light columns, resting on a gravel walk for the patients, on which they can promenade, either under the shade, or completely exposed to the air. From this walk, extends a gentle declivity of two or three acres, used as an airing ground.

The Lodge, though a little distant from the main building, is connected with it by a long covered gallery, well lighted and neatly finished. Both here, and in some rooms in the original house, patients with a special attendant, may be accommodated without mixing with the others.

In the main building and wings, are two day rooms for males, and two for females, with each a separate court; to which, the respective patients have free access in the day-time. In these courts are kept a number of rabbits, and other domesticated animals, which afford desirable amusement to some of the afflicted objects of the Institution's care.

The land, at the back of the premises, a view of which, is commanded from the south front, is occupied for the agricultural purposes of the establishment; but is mostly laid down with

grass. The garden in front, comprising about an acre of ground, neatly laid out with gravel walks, interspersed with flowers, shrubs, and trees, furnishes an abundance of fruit and vegetables; and affords an agreeable promenade, or healthful employment for some of the patients. It is skirted with a plantation and hedge, which shelter the building from the public road, and from the north winds.

With the addition of "*The Lodge*," the RETREAT is capable of accommodating 60 patients or upwards, and most of them with each a separate lodging-room. About two-fifths of the number are generally males, and the remainder females. The Institution embraces all classes of patients; and the lowest sum paid, for board, washing, medical advice, and all necessaries, except clothing, is *four shillings* each per week—*Eight shillings* for the next class, and for others rising, according to circumstances, to several guineas per week.

Experience has induced the managers to attach great importance to the early removal of patients from their own families, and to their being timely placed under proper care. On this

account, such patients as would otherwise have to pay *eight shillings* per week, provided they are sent within six months after the first appearance of the disorder, are maintained one year, if needful for them to continue so long, at *four shillings* per week; and those who would pay *four*, are admitted *gratis*, for the same time. Far the greater part of such recent cases, recover.

The medical department is, at present, under the care of *Dr. Belcombe*, an eminent physician of York, and *Mr. G. Jepson*, the superintendent. The general management is under the care of a committee, which reports all its proceedings quarterly, to a meeting of directors and subscribers; and the one held at Midsummer, which is called a general meeting, prints an annual Report of the state of the Institution. Admission is by application to the committee, who, when requested, mostly send a proper person to conduct patients to the *Retreat*. Visitors, both male and female, are appointed to inspect the Institution.

The limits of this work do not allow the writer to be very minute in his account, nor is it requisite, since an excellent and interesting

“*Description of the Retreat**,” by Mr. S. Tuke, the grandson of the original promoter of the establishment; with a perspective elevation and plans of the building, has been published in 4to, at 12s., by Mr. Alexander, bookseller, in this city; to which work, the reader is respectfully referred for other particulars.

In conclusion, it is however proper the writer should observe, that neither the physician, nor the managers, are allowed to receive any remuneration.

* The author of that work, mentions a very remarkable proof of the correctness of the observation, that “great *wit* to *madness*, sure is near allied.” A young woman labouring under so extraordinary a degree of mania, as to require her not only to wear a *strait-waistcoat*, but also to have her hands secured by a strap, one day requested a temporary relief to the latter; which being granted, she hastily rose, and snatching a pen or pencil which laid near her, in a few minutes wrote the following admirable and affecting

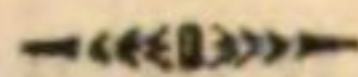
ADDRESS TO MELANCHOLY.

SPIRIT of darkness! from yon lonely shade
Where fade the virgin roses of the spring;
Spirit of darkness, hear thy fav’rite maid
To Sorrow’s harp her wildest anthem sing.

Ah! how has Love despoil’d my earliest bloom,
And flung my charms as to the wintry wind;
Ah! how has love hung o’er thy trophied tomb,
The spoils of genius, and the wreck of mind.

neration from the afflicted parties, or their friends; but have annual salaries, to prevent every incentive to partiality.

The salubrity of the situation has already been noticed, and the construction of the whole building, with the internal management, are such as evidently exhibit an admirably studied caution to avoid every appearance of gloom or coercion. In short, so complete is this Institution, that it has not only excited the admiration of occasional visitors, but in many instances, individuals have requested liberty to attend here long enough to



High rides the moon the silent heavens along;
Thick fall the dews of midnight o'er the ground;
Soft steals the Lover, when the morning song
Of waken'd warblers thro' the woods resound.

Then I, with thee, my solemn vigils keep,
And at thine altar take my lonely stand;
Again my lyre, unstrung, I sadly sweep,
While Love leads up the dance, with harp in hand.

High o'er the woodlands Hope's gay meteors shone,
And thronging thousands bless'd the ardent ray;
I turn'd, but found Despair on his wild roam,
And with the demon bent my hither-way.

Soft o'er the vales she blew her bugle horn,
Oh! where MARIA, whither dost thou stray?
Return, thou false maid, to th' echoing sound,
I flew, nor heeded the sweet syren's lay.

Hail, Melancholy! to yon lonely towers
I turn, and hail thy time-worn turrets mine,
Where flourish fair the night-shade's deadly flowers,
And dark and blue, the wasting tapers shine.

ascertain the mode of treatment; and it has been taken as an example for similar establishments, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America.

Connected with the *Retreat* is a smaller building, nearly adjoining *Walmgate-Bar*. This was a private dwelling-house, fitted up about seven years ago. It accommodates *five* male and *six* female patients, under the same rules and regulations as the *Retreat*; and being in all respects a part of the same establishment, is called

THE APPENDAGE.

Behind the house are requisite outbuildings, and yards; beyond which, is an extensive garden,

There, O my EDWIN! does thy spirit greet
In fancy's maze thy lov'd and wandering maid;
Soft thro' the bower thy shade MARIA meets,
And leads thee onward thro' the myrtle glade.

O, come with me, and hear the song of eve,
Far sweeter, far, than the loud shout of morn;
List to the pantings of the whispering breeze,
Dwell on past woes, or sorrows yet unborn.

We have a tale; and song may charm these shades,
Which cannot rouse to life MARIA's mind,
Where Sorrow's captives hail thy once lov'd maid,
To joy a stranger, and to grief resign'd.

EDWIN, farewell! go, take my last adieu,
Ah! could my bursting bosom tell thee more,
Here, parted here, from love, from life, and you,
I pour my song as on a foreign shore.

But stay, rash youth, the sun has climb'd on high,
The night is past, the shadows all are gone,
For lost MARIA breathe the eternal sigh.
And waft thy sorrows to the gales of morn.

with fruit-trees, shrubs, &c., and a gravel-walk round it; where the patients, who mostly consist of confirmed cases selected from the *Retreat*, take the air, and amuse themselves when the weather will permit.

The total expenditure incurred by the purchase of the land, the erection and enlargement of the *Retreat*, together with the cost, &c., of the *Appendage*, amounted to nearly £12,000. Hence, and by the repeated additions to the establishment, the reader may form an idea of the estimation in which it is held by the Society, and of the increasing usefulness of this Institution.

In the lane on the right of *Walmgate-Bar*, stands a dwelling-house formerly called *Assis-Hall*; but now generally termed

THE ACE-HOUSE.

It has this latter name also, in some ancient writings, made in the reign of Charles the first. Drake observes, that the name of *Assis-Hall* gives reason to suppose that here was a building, in which the itinerant judges held their *assizes*, before they were admitted into the castle; but the name seems to have originated at a far earlier period; for in “*Adams’s Roman Antiquities*,”

the reader may find that “*AS*, anciently *ASSIS*, from *ÆS*, was the name of certain Roman brass weights or coins;” and hence *Assis-Hall* might have been the *mint* or coining-place of the Romans. This idea is strengthened by the vicinity of this hall to the ancient Roman *Watlingate*. The reader will probably remember that *Numa Pompilius* caused money to be made of wood and leather, but finding *metal* to be more durable, instituted pieces of rough copper, and valued them by weight. Those pieces of copper were afterwards marked with figures, denoting their value; and lastly, with images of animals, whence was derived the word *pecunia* from *pecus*—cattle. Silver and gold coin were of later origin.

What was termed *Assis* or *As-House*, since corrupted to *Ace-House*, was no doubt, an extensive erection, of Roman establishment; but the present building consists of three tenements, and having undergone various alterations, does not contain any vestige of the original edifice.

Not far from the *Ace-House*, is a large building, lately erected as a *Spinning Factory*, by Messrs. Stabler and Co., but they becoming

bankrupts, before it was quite completed, this design was frustrated.

Near the site of this factory, formerly stood

THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL;

An ancient rectory, appropriated to the prior and convent of *Kirkham*. On the 10th of October, 1365, it was united by John archbishop of York, to the adjoining church and parish of *St. Lawrence*, the vicars paying to the prior and convent of *Kirkham*, out of the tithes, the annual sum of 13s. 4d. The building has long been entirely removed.

The street beyond *Walmgate-Bar*, is the direct road to Hull, Burlington, &c.; and anciently bore the Roman name of

WATLINGATE.

Here it is supposed that the Roman roads commenced, which led to the *Humber*, “and to some of the ports on the German ocean.” This street is spacious, and was paved with a broad cause-way, in 1730, by John Stainforth, esquire, then lord mayor; a small stone pillar, at the extremity of the street, yet remains, with a mutilated inscription expressive of the event.

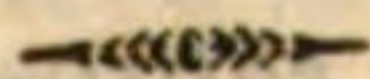
On the right, about half-way down the street, stands a small church, called

THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

This place of worship was anciently a rectory, and was one of the great farms of the dean and chapter of York. A *chantry* was founded here in 1346, by Nicholas Wartyr; and in 1585, Edwin Sandys, archbishop, with the mayor and corporation united to this church, those of *St. Helen* and *All-Saints*, in Fishergate.

It was nearly destroyed during the last siege of York; and laid in ruins till 1669; when the building was repaired. It however underwent a more thorough repair, and some enlargement, during the last year; part of the outer walls being extended, and the seats of the church all renewed.

There is but one aisle; and at the east end, over the altar-table, is a large handsome window, which displays in painted glass, the family arms of HESKETH—*arg. on a bend sab. three garbs or; crest, a garb, or, banded az.*—with this motto; “C’EST LA SEVL VERTVE QVI DONNE LA NOBLESSE*.” Near the communion-table, are several neat marble tablets against the wall, in-



* 'Tis virtue only, which confers nobility.

scribed to the memory of different branches of the *Yarburgh* family, of Heslington, a neighbouring village, who have a vault in this place of worship. On a white stone near the altar, is the following inscription:

“Here lyeth the body of Walter Bethel, fourth son of Sir Walter Bethel, of Alne, knt., and Mary, the daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Red House, who died the first of November, 1686, aged 70.”

A small benefaction table against the wall, announces that John Dodsworth, esquire, of the parish of St. John, Micklegate, in 1798, erected a *School-House* in the parish; and endowed it with £200 in the five per cent. Bank Annuities, for teaching 20 poor boys to read and write; to be chosen by a vestry meeting, out of the following parishes—St. Lawrence, with St. Nicholas, five boys—St. Peter-le-Willows, five—St. Margaret, five—St. Dennis, five.

DODSWORTH'S SCHOOL

Stands not far from the church, and is under the inspection of four trustees.

Drake observes that when he wrote, there were some very large stones of the grit kind, in the walls of the church; and that also, at the corner of the steeple, was a representation of St. Lawrence on a *grid-iron*, rudely cut. He likewise

adds: "but what is most remarkable, are two antique statues, which lie on the church-yard wall, to the street, in priests' habits, but whether *christian* or *pagan*, is a doubt." Against the north wall of the church, is fixed a large grit stone, supposed to have been a *Roman Altar*, though without any inscription.

The late alterations in the church, have given the whole a different appearance, but the effigies on the wall still remain as before; and in the same wall, just below them, is a figure undoubtedly Roman. A stone coffin also serves the purpose of a trough to a pump, in front of the church-yard. Prior to the late improvement, there was an old porch attached to the front of this place of worship, the removal of which exposed to view, a curiously carved treble arched door-way of stone, evidently of Saxon origin. The flowered tracery is ornamented with an antique head at each extremity of the outer arch, and the tops of the columns display grotesque representations of Egyptian figures. This carved work is worthy of the stranger's attention; and the building itself, its square tower with open battlements, &c., placed in a small plot of ground, nearly surrounded by lofty trees of luxuriant

foliage, present a whole, both rural and interesting to the observer.

A little further towards *Heslington*, and on the opposite side of the street, formerly stood

THE CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD.

It was a rectory under the archbishops of York; and thus continued till 1585; when it was united to St. Nicholas. No vestige now remains of this ancient structure.

In mentioning the hospital and church of St. Nicholas, it is requisite to be minute, to give the reader correct ideas respecting them. In ancient writings, they are classed together *as one religious house*, and thus are termed

THE PRIORY OF ST. NICHOLAS.

This establishment was under the patronage of the kings of England, being of royal foundation. In the "*Monasticon*," it is mentioned, that William de Grenefeld, lord high chancellor of England, in a royal visitation, July 4, 1303, ordained certain orders and statutes, for the governance of *the priory of St. Nicholas*, which then consisted of a select number of both sexes; and Sir Thomas Witherington remarks, that in the *third of Edward I.*, an acquisition of a ca-

ruccate of land, was granted to them by *Maud*, the empress, upon condition that the brethren of the said priory or hospital, should find all *lepers* who might visit them in the vigils of the apostles *Peter* and *Paul*, with a certain portion of victuals. It was valued, at the suppression, at £29 1s. 4d.

The *church*, however, remained parochial, being an ancient rectory, with *Grimstone*, &c., in it's district, till the siege of York, in 1644; when it fell a sacrifice to the ravages of war. Indeed we are informed, that the soldiers even seized the bells, intending to cast them into cannon; but being rescued from them by lord Fairfax, they were in 1653, placed in St. John's church, near Ouse-Bridge.

The curious and much-admired old porch, in front of St. Margaret's church, Walmgate, it has already been observed, was brought from this building; and the other parts of the ruins were successively removed, to repair the roads, &c., till in time the whole completely disappeared. In removing the last remnants of rubbish, in 1736, a white gravestone was found, inscribed in very clear and deep black letters :

“Orate pro anima Johannæ Waryn sororis istius Hospitalis que obiit xv. die mensis Julii A. Dom. MCCCCLXXXII. cujus anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.”

In English—"Pray for the soul of Johanna Waryn, a sister of this Hospital, who died the 15th day of the month, July A. D. 1482; to whose soul God be merciful. Amen."

Another gravestone also was found here, but having been removed into the garden wall of the County Hospital, where it yet remains, that sepulchral relic will be noticed afterwards.

The site of this priory is near the house of *Mr. Thurnam*, the tanner; who lately purchased the land, and whose workmen, about three years ago, whilst digging over the ground, discovered the foundations, and threw up many human bones. To this gentleman the author is much indebted, for a perusal of the ancient writings of the property; by one of which, dated 1674, he finds there was a *Moat* round the building, and *Fish-Ponds* adjoining. Even a portion of land on the opposite side of the road, is to this day, called "*Abbey Flatts*;" and may therefore possibly have been in the occupation of the brethren of that religious house.

Leaving this part of the suburbs, the stranger may pass down a lane nearly opposite, or return through Walmgate-Bar, St. Saviourgate, and Peaseholme-Green, to a few houses near *Layre-*

thorpe-Postern, now *Layerthorpe-Postern*; formerly called the village of

LAYRETHORPE.

This ancient entrance to the *Forest of Galtres*, bears in it's name, some allusion to circumstances connected with a forest; *Leer*, or *Layre*, being, in old English, a hunting term for a place where deer usually retired to, for repose, after feeding.

Layrethorpe formerly had it's parish church, called

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY;

But no part of it is now to be seen; the rectory having, in the 28th of Elizabeth, been united to *St. Cuthbert*, within the postern; and the building consequently fell to decay. An ancient record in the writer's possession, states that "a *Maison Dieu* was founded in *White-Friar's Lane*, Layrethorpe, temp. Edward IV.;" whence it is natural to infer, that there must anciently have been here a monastery of White Friars also, from which the name has arisen. But on this subject, we can only conjecture; as there are no remains of either building, and even the name of the lane itself is now no longer retained.

The villages of *Heworth* and *Stockton*, lie beyond *Heworth-Moor*, on the edge of which,

Layrethorpe is situate; but they are not within the limits prescribed to this work.

A flight of steps, from *Layrethorpe-Bridge*, leads to a piece of ground, which runs along the edge of the river *Foss*, to *Monk-Bridge*. It has partly been converted into gardens; but still retains the name of

JEWBURY:

Often improperly written Jewberry.

Whether the word *Jewbury* implies a *burgh* or district, formerly inhabited by the *Jews*, or has arisen from this place having been used by that people for the burial of their dead, has long been a subject of doubt. The latter seems highly probable, as we are informed by *Hoveden*, that Henry II., in 1177, granted to the Jews, the privilege of having a BURIAL-PLACE *without the walls of every city in England*; prior to which time, they were obliged to convey their dead to London, for interment. York having formerly been a city of considerable trade, and this place being on the banks of the river; the situation certainly was also very favorable for the residence of extensive merchants, such as we know many of the Jews were. Yet, if any large piles of buildings had been here, it is probable that some re-

mains would still mark their site to the passing stranger, or will yet be discovered beneath the surface, and confirm the conjectures of inquiring minds.

MONKGATE

Is an open, airy, and well-built street, extending nearly from the bar to the bridge, on each side of the road from Malton, Scarborough, &c. The land and houses on the north side, are leased from the dean and chapter, being part of what is denominated “*De terra Ulphi.*” It is very remarkable, that as some workmen were digging several years ago, on that side of the street, they discovered at nearly *eight feet* below the present surface, an *old stone causeway*. This supplies another instance to the many, already recorded, of the wonderful alterations which have taken place in and near York, through successive ages; and furnishes an additional reason to suppose, that in this neighbourhood, the foundations of many desolated mansions, lie buried beneath their ruins.

THE LORD MAYOR'S WALK,

Formerly called Newbiggin-Street,

Is a road on the left of *Monk-Bar*, communicating with *Gillygate*. It was planted on each

side with elm trees, in 1718, but when grown up, being thought to shade the road too much, they were cut down, and this road has lately become the site of several neat brick dwelling-houses.

A little further, on the same side of *Monk-gate*, is

THE CHURCH OF ST. MAURICE.

In ancient writings, this church is said to stand in *Monkgate* and *Newbiggin*; and it belonged to the two prebends of *Fridaythorpe* and *Fenton*, till archbishop Walter de Grey united the medieties into one rectory. It was afterwards annexed to the church of *St. Trinity*, in *Gotheram-gate*, agreeably to the statute. Divine service is, however, still performed here.

The exterior appearance of this church, is quite antique, and the church-yard is considerably raised above the street. The interior of the building is, however, very neat, having been repaired last year, and greatly modernized. Here are not any monumental tablets, or tomb-stones, particularly worthy of notice; but on a table against the wall, several donations are enumerated, of which the following are the principal;

“ Thomas Agar, alderman of this city, left by will five acres and one rood of land, in Bishopthorpe Ings; the one-half of the yearly rent to be given to the poor of this parish, the other half to be employed to the use of the church. He also erected an *Hospital* in this parish, and gave twenty pounds a-year for their maintenance.

“ Edward Ellwick, alderman of this city, gave to the said Hospital, *one little close* joining to it.”

Nearly opposite to this church, is a street, called

BARKER-HILL.

It was anciently termed HARLOT-HILL; and Drake observes, that “ probably it had not its name for nothing, LOVE-LANE being contiguous to it.” They both lead down to *Jewbury* and *Layrethorpe-Bridge*.

Tradition informs us, that at the corner of *Barker-Hill*, facing *Monkgate*, a monastery of *Crouched Friars* formerly stood, from which the street derived its name; and the lower part of a house now standing there, is of massy stones, like the remains of a building of that kind. The probability of the truth of this tradition, is also strengthened by *Dr. Tanner* having mentioned, in his “*Notitia Monastica*,” that a hospital stood in *Markyate*, in suburb. *Ebor*; and in another part of the same work, that there was a monastery of *Crouched Friars* at York; though he has not attempted to describe its situation.

A little further down *Monkgate*, on the same side as the church, is an *Academy*, called

THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE.

This Institution was originally established at *Warrington*, in *Lancashire* ; whence it was removed to *Manchester*, in 1786, and thence to *York*, September 1st, 1803. Here it was placed under the direction of the *Rev. Charles Wellbeloved*, the Unitarian Minister, already mentioned in page 336 of this volume ; and who is now the Theological tutor ; the *Rev. Wm. Turner, Jun.*, being the Mathematical tutor ; and the *Rev. John Kenrick*, the Classical tutor.

The students are lodged and boarded in a range of buildings, that stands rather backward from the street, with a small court in front, which is entered by folding-doors. Mr. Wellbeloved resides on the opposite side of the street ; but the other two tutors dwell in the college, with the students.

The establishment is designed principally for the education of young men for the Ministry ; but *Lay-Students* are admitted at about 100 guineas per annum, which sum, according to a late report

of the Institution, defrays the board and lodging, and every other expense connected with a residence in the college. *Divinity-Students* on the foundation, have every expense of board and education *defrayed*. The course for the latter occupies five, and that for *Lay-Students*, three years. Every *subscriber* of two guineas per annum or upwards, is a trustee; and every *benefactor* of twenty guineas or more, is a trustee for life.

Not far from the *College*, on the opposite side of the street, is a public Infirmary, called

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

In 1740, *Lady Hastings* bequeathed a legacy of £500, for the relief of the diseased poor in the county of York; and the fund thus commenced, being considerably augmented by additional contributions, the present public edifice was soon after erected, for the purpose of carrying the charitable design into effect.

Many difficulties arose to contend with, on it's first establishment; but they were successively subdued, and it remained some time the only Institution of the kind, north of the Trent. When, however, the Leeds and Hull Infirmaries

were established, they naturally lessened the interest of the *County Hospital* in those populous places, and checked it's prosperity.

In front of the building is a small court, formed by a row of iron palisades, with three gateways and stone pillars. Over the principal entrance, is inscribed "*The County Hospital,*" and below—*Cow-Pox Inoculation gratis, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock.*"

The front entrance is into a spacious *Hall*, seated round; the walls of which are hung with tables of donations. Over the fire-place is a large oil-painting, intended to represent *Esculapius* rescuing a female from Death. This *Hall* is likewise used as a *Chapel*, in which the Rev. James Richardson reads prayers twice a week; and for which, and visiting the sick, he receives a salary of £20 per annum.

On the left of the entrance is the *Physicians' Room*; containing a *Medical Library*, established in 1810, and regularly enriched by the best medical publications of the day. Near this apartment are the *Medicine Room* of the house surgeon, Mr. Ward, and the visiting *Surgeons' Room*, in the latter of which, as in the *Physicians' Room*, the patients are examined in rotation.

In this latter apartment, the *Quarterly Courts* are also held ; at which, six ladies and the same number of gentlemen, are appointed ; two of whom, of each sex, have to visit the hospital monthly, and to make their report.

The SECOND FLOOR, comprises the *Surgeons' Ward* ; and consists of one division for *male* and one for *female patients*, each having a spacious room, containing 17 beds, with a nurse's lodging-room, warm-bath room, and other conveniences adjoining. The bedsteads are all of iron, and the rooms remarkably clean and well ventilated.

The THIRD FLOOR is the *Medical Ward*, and comprises one large apartment, with beds for ten men, the nurse's room, a smaller room or ward, for particular cases ; and similar accommodations in each respect for females, but the number of the latter being small, these apartments are now chiefly devoted to male patients. On this floor also are the *Operation Room*, which is well lighted ; and the *Matron's Lodging-Room*.

Over the whole, are *Garrets*, occupied by the servants of the establishment.

In the yard behind the hospital, are a bakehouse, a brewhouse, a laboratory, and other out-

buildings, &c. The *Dissecting Room* is a separate erection, in which the bodies of the felons who are executed after each assizes are dissected, thus supplying subjects for lectures on anatomy; the two first of which are public, but afterwards students only are admitted.

A convenient *Garden* is beyond, in which a brick building has lately been erected, comprising two *Fever Wards*, for patients who cannot safely be admitted into the hospital. In the wall at the end of the garden, is a large gravestone, on the centre of which a priest is delineated in his vestment, with the chalice; and round it is inscribed, in *Anglo-Saxon* characters,

ILY LIST SIR RICHARD DA GRIMSTON IADYS DE STILYNG-
FLETE PARSON DIEU LUI FAIT MERCY ET PARDON. AMEN. +

It may thus be translated: "Here lies Sir Richard de Grimston, formerly of Stillingfleet, parson: God grant him mercy and pardon. Amen."

The stone is now greatly mutilated, and the persons at the hospital seem not to know any thing relative to it's history; it may therefore not be improper to inform the reader that it was brought many years ago, from the *Priory of St. Nicholas*, near *Walmgate-Bar*, already described at page 554 to 556.

Behind the *Garden*, is a large *Field*, belonging to the *Hospital*; in which cows were formerly kept, to supply the Institution with milk, &c.; but lately it has been considered more advisable to let the field, and to purchase those requisites for the family; which course has been adopted.

The establishment is in a great measure dependant upon the benevolence of the public, for support; its governors therefore consist of subscribers of *twenty guineas*, or annual contributors of *two guineas* each. These governors are entitled to vote in a court, by which all domestic affairs are regulated, and trustees chosen. The Institution, according to the rules of the house, is to be managed, under those trustees, by a treasurer, two physicians, two surgeons, one apothecary, a chaplain, and a steward; whose duties and attendance are directed by a string of rules and regulations. The admission of patients is by a recommendation from a subscriber or benefactor; and all benefactions or subscriptions are received by the steward.

The author has the painful duty of concluding with the remark, that according to a late report of the governors, the permanent funds of the

establishment do not produce more than £600 per annum, and the annual subscriptions do not quite amount to £400; whilst the general total of expenses during each of the last few years, has been £1300, leaving an annual deficiency of £300.

On the same side of the street as the *County Hospital*, but a little further down, is a small alms-house, called

AGAR'S HOSPITAL.

This charity was founded by *Mr. Alderman Agar*, as noticed in the account of the church of *St. Maurice*. The building consists of six small tenements, each occupied by one aged widow; and there is a yard behind, with requisite conveniences. The founder having bequeathed the sum of £20 per annum, payable out of land which is now part of the estate of lord Middleton, the two feoffees, *Mr. Agar*, in Stonegate, and *Mr. Hanson*, the druggist, pay to the inmates £1 13s. 4d. half-yearly. A small field adjoining the hospital, and afterwards bequeathed to it by *Mr. Alderman Ellwick*, is rented by the present tenant, at £4 4s. per annum; out of which, *five shillings* each are paid half-yearly by the said

feoffees to the widows, in addition to the above, and the remainder is reserved, to form a fund for the repairs of the building.

Nearly opposite to this hospital, is the

GREY COAT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school being supported by the same funds, and under the same rules and regulations as that of *The Blue-Coat Boys*, taught in *St. Anthony's Hall*, we have fully noticed the establishment, in an extract from a *joint report* under that head, at page 350; and therefore have only here to describe the accommodations.

It appears that the Grey-Coat Girls had their school in *Marygate*, till 1784, when the building being thought unfit for the purpose, a piece of ground in *Monkgate*, extending from the street up to the Groves, was purchased, and a school-house erected there for them.

The building is partly hid from the street, by a high brick wall, through which folding doors open into a spacious area or court, in front. The school-house consists of a spinning-room and a sewing-room, on the ground floor; over which is a large lodging-room, ascended to by a flight of stone steps, and containing eighteen beds, with

iron bedsteads. Here are 39 girls, and three being engaged at the boys' school, as assistants in domestic employments, the total number is 42. The *school-mistress*, is constantly with her pupils; and the *matron's* apartments are close adjoining; they consist of a kitchen, lodging-rooms, and other requisites, with convenient out-buildings.

The situation is healthful and pleasant; and a large neighbouring garden, belonging to the establishment, though now rented by a gentleman of the city, was originally contemplated as the site of a future building for the *Blue-Coat Boys*, and possibly may yet be devoted to some such purpose.

In addition to the regular subscriptions to this Institution; a sermon is annually preached in the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, the children of both schools being present; who, in conclusion, sing a hymn or anthem, written for the occasion, whilst a collection is made in aid of the funds of the charity.

Proceeding further down the street, the stranger will arrive at *Monk-Bridge*, a neat and substantial erection over the river *Foss*. On the

east side of this bridge, formerly stood **THE SPITTAL**, or

HOSPITAL OF ST. LOY.

It was an alms-house, for the entertainment of poor strangers or pilgrims, during Roman Catholic times; but no vestiges of the building are now to be seen.

The village and moor of Heworth lie beyond the bridge, as already noticed; and towards the north, forming a boundary of *the lands of Ulphus*, is a lane which was anciently termed **GOYSE-LANE**. Near it are several fields, formerly called *Paynely Crofts*; though in modern times corrupted to *The Croves*, and more frequently called

THE GROVES.

It appears from a perambulation, made the 28th of Edward I., that the forest of Galtres reached up to the walls on this side of the city; and hence it is probable that this ground received its appellation, from some person of the name of *Paynely* having first inclosed those *Crofts* from the forest. This piece of ground lies common to the freemen of York, as do many hundred acres more, round the city, from Mi-

chaelmas to Lady-Day. It has lately become the site of a large and elegant dwelling-house, erected and now occupied by Mr. Robert Cattle.

Beyond the *Groves*, to the east, and close by the *Foss*, near *Earsley-Bridge*, formerly stood *Mills* of the abbot of *St. Mary's Abbey*, but they have long since disappeared, and are nearly forgotten. On the north side of the *Groves*, is a piece of ground, known by the name of

THE HORSE FAIR;

So called, from being the place where many of the York Fairs are held. It is remarkable that on those public occasions, *Booths* are here erected, for the purposes of trade, as it is said was done, when the abbot of *St. Mary's Abbey* held his fair without the north gate of the city. The ground now designated *The Horse Fair*, was once the site of a religious house, called

ST. MARY MAGDALENE's HOSPITAL.

It was founded here in 1330, dissolved in 1557; and its lands were granted, by Philip and Mary, to the establishment and maintenance of a *Grammar School*; which being now taught in *St. Andrewgate*, is fully noticed under that head—page 361 to 364.

GILLYGATE

Is a long and thinly-inhabited street, running from *The Horse Fair* and *The Lord Mayor's Walk*, to *Bootham*. In it, anciently stood

THE CHURCH OF ST. GILES;

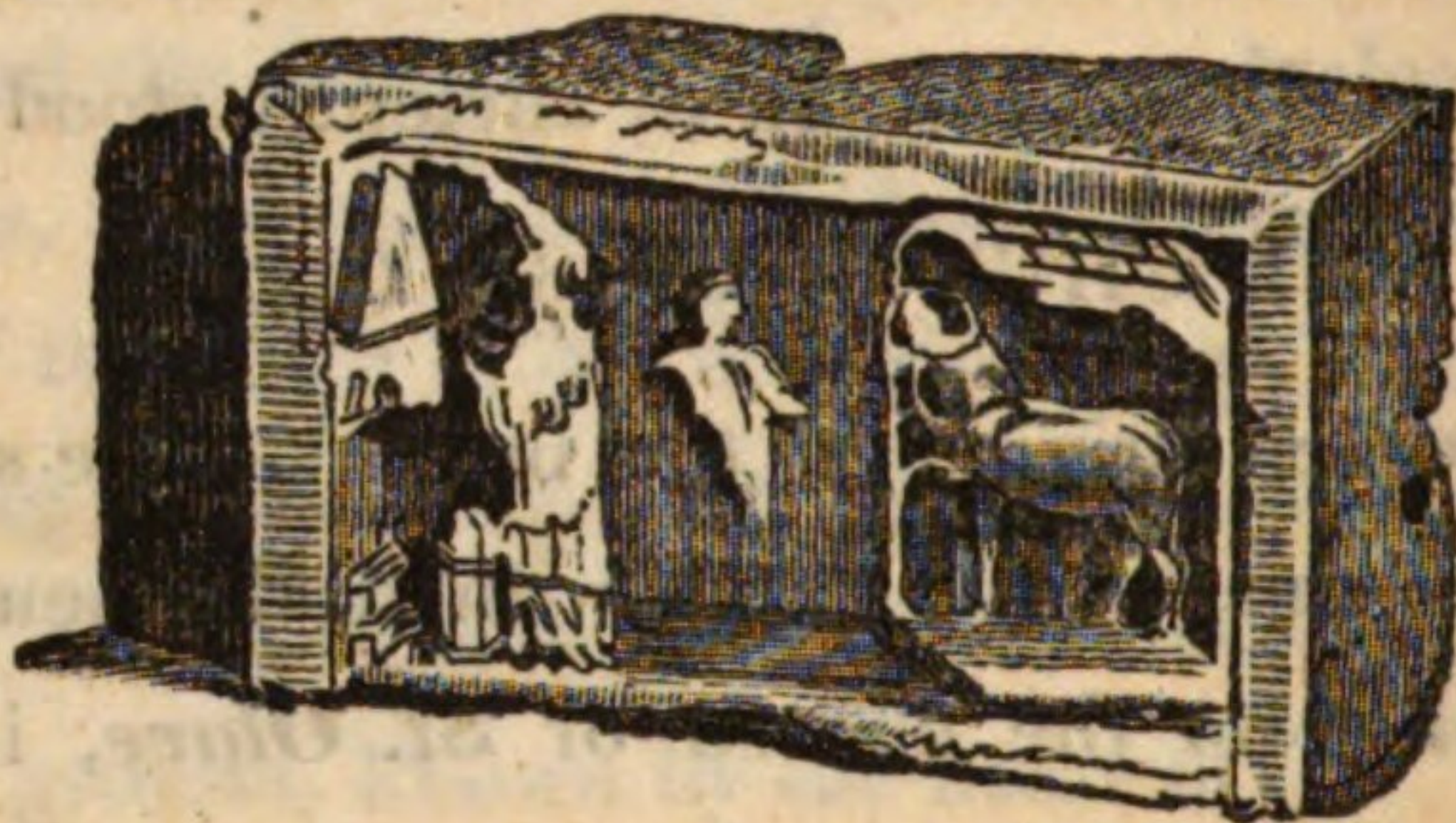
From which originated the name of the street. It was of small value; and, with all its members, was united to the church of *St. Olave*, in the 28th of Elizabeth. Drake does not state where it stood, nor do the inhabitants of the street know; but, by an ancient manuscript, the writer is informed that its site was near the middle of the street, on the north-west side.

At the end of *Gillygate*, next to the *Horse-Fair*, anciently stood THE SPITTAL, or

HOSPITAL OF ST. ANTHONY;

A religious house, founded in the reign of Henry III.; but the fraternity having long been dissolved, and the building removed, its history is now little known. The noticing of it, however, furnishes an opportunity to mention a large and very curious mutilated piece of *sculpture*, lately taken out of the wall of a field, near the site of this old hospital, and presented by *Richard Townend, esq.*, to the *Rev. J. Graham*, of this

city, in whose possession it now is, and of which, the following is a correct engraving.



This relie is supposed to represent the ceremonies of a religious sacrifice or vow, but it's present possessor having politely favored the author with a brief description, he subjoins that account in preference to any further remarks of his own: "The *Altar* is perfect. The flowing drapery of the figure near it, indicates the *Priest*. The large *Animal*, which a man is leading out of the stable, looks less like an *Ox* than a *Horse*: On the former supposition, it is the victim—on the latter, the man may be considered as entering on a journey, while the priest is making a vow for his safety and success. In either case, it is of Roman origin, and of high antiquity."

BOOTHAM

Is a wide, open, and airy street, beyond the north gate of the city, communicating with the village

of *Clifton*, and in the vicinity of the ruins of *St. Mary's Abbey*. The Romans having interred their dead out of this bar, as also without *Micklegate-Bar*, induced *dean Gale* to suppose the name was derived from the British word *boeth*, to burn; but other writers have given a very different derivation of it. The abbot of *St. Mary's*, held a fair in free burgage, out of this bar, on which occasion a *hamlet* of *booths* was regularly erected; and hence the word *Bootham*. This fair was the cause of many serious disputes between the abbots and the citizens, till archbishop *Thoresby* interfered to reconcile the parties; and January 16, 1353, effected an agreement respecting the bounds of each jurisdiction.

Drake remarks that *Bootham* was "the king's street, and extended from *Bootham-Bar* to a wooden gate, at the farther end of it, which anciently was called *Galmhawlith*; where the officers of the city used to stand, to take and receive the toll and customs." The dean and chapter claim jurisdiction on the north side of *Bootham*, as part of the territories, "*De terra Ulphi*," but on the south side, from the abbey-gate to *St. Mary's Tower*, the houses are in the county, being built where the ditch of the abbey-wall formerly was.

On the left, just out of *Bootham-Bar*, and within the walls of *St. Mary's Abbey*, is the ancient royal palace of the Kings of England, which still retains the name of

THE KING'S MANOR.

In noticing this spacious pile of building, the writer will commence his account with it's original erection, which was at the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII.

St. Mary's Abbey, with all it's grounds and revenues, having fallen to the crown, the king ordered a palace to be built out of it's ruins, as a residence for the lord president of the north, and commanded that it should be designated the *King's Manor*. The building was occupied as originally designed, till the reign of James I.; who, immediately on visiting York, ordered it to be enlarged, and converted into a regal palace, for his own use, on his journeys to Scotland, or in returning.

By him and succeeding sovereigns, it was occupied as a palace, continuing also to be the seat of the lord president of the north. It was afterwards the residence of the military governors of the city; lord *Fretchvile*, baron of *Stavelly*, and

Sir John Reresby, bart., who was also representative of the city in parliament. The latter had the Manor granted to him by Charles II., and the grant was confirmed by his son and successor; but James II. re-granted it to a Roman Catholic priest, for the purpose of a seminary or chapel, as mentioned at page 207 of vol. 1. Here, says Drake, “bishop *Smith* celebrated mass openly;” but, on the landing of William prince of Orange, in 1688, the enraged populace resorted to it, in a body, and committed great outrages, see page 215, vol. 1. Eight years after that important event, the *King's Mint* was erected in the *Manor*, and an immense quantity of gold and silver coin, bearing the letter Y, for York, under the head of the king, was struck, as mentioned in the general history.

A lease of the site of *St. Mary's Abbey*, including the *Manor*, was soon after granted for thirty-one years, by the crown, to *Robert Waller*, *esquire*, who had previously been lord mayor, and was then representative of the city in parliament. This lease was renewed to *Tancred Robinson*, *esquire*, second son of Sir William Robinson, bart.; and the immediate ancestor of

the present lessee, the Right Honorable Lord Grantham.

Tancred Robinson, esq., resided in one division of the building; but the greater part of the palace has been rented from the family, for several successive generations, by the ancestors of *Mrs. and Miss Tate*, the present occupiers; whose well known and highly respectable BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, requires no commendation from the writer, to excite public attention; having long been patronised by some of the principal families in York, and in it's opulent and extensive county.

After the history of the *Manor*, the reader will naturally expect a brief description of it's present state. An old archway, once the entrance to *St. Mary's Abbey*, from *Bootham*, opens into a court-yard, to the right of which is a stone wall, probably built prior to the abdication of James the second; and having in it, recesses apparently designed for images. A part of the palace, on one side of this wall, is occupied by a private family; but it does not present to the observer any characteristic of it's former importance.

The principal entrance to the other part of the building, however, is extremely interesting;

displaying over the door-way, the royal arms admirably executed, supported by carved columns, bearing various devices, with the initials I. R. near the bottom, and surmounted with a crown. A short passage leads into the inner court, now divided into two; and at this end of the passage, the door-way is likewise ornamented with carved figures, of Justice, and other emblematical devices.

The *first* of the inner courts, contains merely the modern entrances into the Boarding-School, and an adjoining tenement; but, in the *second* court, are two ancient grand entrances into the palace. One of them connected with the Boarding-School, was formerly the entrance to the council chamber. Over the old door-way, still remain the arms and the several quarterings of the unfortunate Thomas earl of Strafford, finely carved in stone, and placed there when that nobleman resided at the *Manor*, as lord president of the north. One article of accusation against this earl, who was beheaded in the reign of Charles the first, related to that coat of arms, stating, “*he had the arrogance to put up his own arms in one of the king’s palaces.*”

This outer entrance seems to have opened into a large hall or vestibule, whence a second door led to a broad and handsome flight of stone steps, part of which yet remain. The staircase run up to the *Council Chamber*, a spacious, lofty, and comfortable apartment, now occupied as a school-room for the young ladies; and admirably adapted to the purpose. The only entrance, at present, is from another part of the house; and there is no antique work in this room, except round the door. An adjoining passage, however, exhibits a carved moulding on the wall, near the ceiling, in which is represented a dancing bear, and several other grotesque figures.

To the door-way on the opposite side of the court-yard, is an ascent by a large flight of stone steps, out of the court; and over the door are the royal arms, in fine preservation; with the initials C. R. This door, which is now blocked up, opened into an apartment, twenty-seven yards long and nine broad, by some persons deemed the *Banquetting Room*; but, where tradition states that several of the parliaments held at York, were assembled. In the centre of the room, is a large ventilator; and formerly, there was a communication between this apart-

ment and the *Council Chamber*, by a long gallery, now occupied as workshops by Mr. Wolstenholme, carver and gilder. Beneath the reputed *Banqueting-Room*, seems to have been a spacious kitchen; as an immense fire-place and chimney yet remain.

To extremely various purposes has this room been applied, since the palace ceased to be frequented by the legislators of the land. It was used for a *Roman Catholic Chapel*, as already mentioned; but not being long thus devoted; it was next, by a strange reverse of circumstances, converted into an *Assembly-Room*, and was also used by the high-sheriffs of the county, during the assizes and races, for the entertainment of their friends. Other accommodations for the purpose, having in more modern times been procured, the temporary *orchestre* was removed, and the apartment was deserted. This and two adjoining rooms, are now in the occupation of

THE YORK DIOCESAN SOCIETY,

OR

NATIONAL SCHOOL;

An Institution established here, March 13, 1812,
for the education of the poor, in the principles

of *the church of England*. The *archbishop of York* is the patron of this Institution ; the *duke of Devonshire* is the president ; eleven gentlemen of the county, are the vice-presidents ; thirty-seven gentlemen, chiefly of the city and its vicinity, form a committee ; *William Gray, esq.* is the treasurer, and the *Rev. J. Dallin*, and the *Rev. W. Bulmer*, are the secretaries.

The committee publishes a report annually, at Midsummer ; and by the last of them, it appears that the *National Schools* in the diocese of York, over which this Institution presides, are rapidly on the increase, having at present under their tuition, 10,730 children of both sexes. It is also interesting to know that at the York Central Schools, teachers are prepared for smaller establishments of the same kind ; twenty masters and mistresses within the year, comprised in the last report, having been here instructed for the purpose.

The York school for *Girls* is in the Merchant Tailors' Hall, in Aldwark, see page 355, the school we are now describing, being only for boys, of which the number has lately increased to 440. The master has a salary of one hundred guineas, and the mistress, £40 per annum.

The district schools are occasionally assisted with money from the Central Society; the funds of which are supported by donations and annual subscriptions.

From this digression, reverting to the site of the Manor, it will now be proper to introduce an account of

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

The interesting ruins of this edifice, of which an accurate ENGRAVING has been given in the first volume, page 129, are situate behind the *Manor House*, secluded from the noise and tumult of active life, on a spacious piece of ground, gently sloping to the river Ouse; and which is frequently called "*The Manor Shore.*" No place near the city could be more calculated for the exercise of serious contemplation, and of other devotional duties, than the one which now demands our attention, though we are informed by *Leland*, that prior to the erection of the first abbey here, it was merely waste land, occasionally used for the execution of malefactors: It is, however, generally believed that the heathen *Temple* dedicated to *Bellona*, as mentioned in page 26, vol. 1., stood here. The ground is nearly square, protected on the *south* by the

walls of the city, on the *west*, by the river Ouse, and on the *north* and *east* sides, by a lofty wall, built by the monks, in imitation of those of the city, with battlements, towers, and two spacious gateways, which will afterwards be further noticed. The circumference, by actual measurement, is 1280 yards, or nearly three quarters of a mile.

In alluding to the antiquity of this abbey, Drake says there is great reason to believe that a *Monastery*, built by *Siwcard*, the valiant earl of Northumberland, stood near the site of the present ruins, in the times of the Saxons and Danes, and that the remains of the founder were interred within it; but upon what authority this assertion is made, the writer is not acquainted. He also adds, that this religious house was then dedicated to *St. Olave*—*Sanctus Olavus*, the Danish king and martyr; whose name it retained, even after the Conqueror had re-founded it; till, by *William Rufus*, it was changed to that of *St. Mary*. Of what order the monks of that ancient monastery were, is not known; but the adjoining parish church still retains the name of *St. Olave*.

By *Stephen*, the first abbot of the latter religious house, now termed *St. Mary's Abbey*, we are informed that becoming a monk, at *Whitby*, in 1078, he was there joined by others, and elected superintendent of the fraternity. Thence they were soon banished by William de Percy, and settled at the neighbouring village of *Lestingham*; but Percy's spirit of persecution still followed them, and they were obliged to seek refuge in flight. "About this time," says the abbot, "I became intimately acquainted with a certain earl, called *Alan*, of a most noble family, being the son of *Eudo*, earl of *Britain*; who, commiserating our condition, gave us a church near the city of *York*, dedicated to *St. Olave*, with four acres of land adjoining, to build offices on. And, having obtained licence from the king, he kindly persuaded us to come thither, and make it the seat of our abbey."

This offer was readily accepted; but Thomas, archbishop of York, disputing *Alan's* right to the four acres of land, considerable altercation repeatedly ensued. "However," adds the abbot, "when the king came to York, *William Rufus*, he came to visit us, in our new monastery; and seeing that the building was too

strait and narrow for us, he projected a larger, and, with his own hand, first opened the ground for laying the foundation of the church and monastery. Several lands, which are not here necessary to mention, the king also gave towards the maintenance of the monks, free from all legal exaction for ever. *Earl Alan* gave us a *town**, which is in the suburbs of the city, near the church, upon the same conditions. This happened, anno 1088, and not long after, our good friend *Alan* dying, the king, for the sake of his soul, gave us the towns of *Clifton* and *Oureton*, which were of his demesne."

The above is given on the authority of *Leland*; and in the *Monasticon* is a more copious detail, written by the abbot *Simon*, confirming all the leading facts; the original manuscript of which is still preserved in the *Bodleian Library*, at *Oxford*. By the charter of William II., also, it appears that he not only made the additions and improvements already described, but granted to the brethren several extraordinary immunities,

* Now considered only as a street in the suburbs of the city, known by the name of *Marygate*; but then of more importance, and called *Earlsborough*.

and changed the dedication of the abbey, as already noticed, from *St. Olave* to *St. Mary*.

Thus patronised by royalty, it rapidly increased in importance, and soon had the following six *cells* or smaller religious houses, attached to it, viz.: *St. Beez*, or *St. Bega*, and also *Wetherall*, in Cumberland—*St. Martin's*, at Richmond—*Romburch*, in Cambridgeshire—*Sandtoft* and *Henes*, in Lincolnshire, and *St. Mary Magdalene*, near the city of Lincoln. The privileges granted by William the second, were all confirmed and greatly increased by the succeeding sovereigns, even to the time of the dissolution of the abbey.

This religious fraternity were black monks, of the order of *St. Benedict*, and had a psalter compiled particularly for their own devotion; but the archbishop of York, for the time being, had power once a year to visit them, for the purpose of correcting or reforming, by the council of the brethren, and by five or six of his principal canons, any abuses that might be introduced. The abbot of *St. Mary's* was, however, little inferior to the archbishop of the province; being mitred, and having a seat in parliament, which entitled him to the dignified appellation

of *My Lord*. He, and the superior of *Selby*, were the only two abbots in the north of England, who were thus honored. His retinue was sumptuous, whenever he travelled abroad; and he possessed many splendid country houses, the principal of which were at *Deighton* and *Overton*. This prelate had also a spacious park at *Benningbrough*, which was always well stocked with game.

The prosperity of *St. Mary's Abbey*, however, experienced a severe check, by an accidental fire, which in 1137, the reign of king Stephen, totally destroyed this religious house, and a great part of the city—see page 71, vol. 1. Thus desolated, the building laid in ruins till the year 1270, when *Simon de Warwick*, then abbot, commenced rebuilding it; and, placed in a chair, with the brethren standing round him, he pronounced his benediction upon the work, and laid the first stone of the erection. He lived to see the edifice completed in twenty-two years; the ruins of which now excite admiration, and supply matter for the contemplation of the passing stranger.

Hence it appears that from the time of the fatal fire, to the completion of the *third* abbey,

the members of the brotherhood never forsook the site of their former residence; from which it is natural to infer, that some temporary building had been erected in the interim. Considerable animosity long existed between the citizens and the monks, relative to their jurisdictions and privileges; acts of violence ensued, and by the annals of the convent, we are informed that in 1262, the citizens slew several of their men, and burned a number of their houses out of *Bootham-Bar*. A reconciliation was not effected till *Simon*, the abbot, paid £100 as a peace-offering to the enraged party; but even then, he was so much alarmed by the outrage, that he absented himself from the convent more than a year.

Defence and caution were now deemed requisite, and the abbot solicited the king to allow him to build a wall on each unprotected side of the abbey. The request was granted; and hence arose the high wall adjoining to *Bootham* and *Marygate*, part of which yet remains. It was constructed as a complete fortification; with battlements, and a wooden gallery within, also with towers at certain distances. The whole circumference of the exterior of the wall they built,

and which was completed in 1266; and of the other outworks of defence, has been thus particularized:

From *Bootham-Bar* to *Marygate Tower*, 194 yards.

— *Marygate Tower*, to the *West Tower*, abutting upon the river Ouse, 420 yards.

— *West Tower*, to the *Water-House Tower*, on the south, 246 yards.

— *Water-House Tower*, by the rampart of the city, to *Bootham-Bar*, 420 yards.

Marygate Tower, yet standing at the corner of the street whence it's name was derived, appears to have been the principal one; and in it all records of the abbey were placed from it's first erection. The ancient writings of all religious houses north of the *Trent*, were also deposited there at the general dissolution. It was likewise the deposit for some of the royal records of Chancery. A place of safety it had been considered, and such it certainly proved, till the siege of York, in 1644, when the tower was blown up, and the old records were partly destroyed, and partly buried in the ruins. *Mr. Dodsworth* had previously made transcripts from many of them, which were afterwards presented to the *Bodleian Library, Oxford*, by Thomas lord Fairfax. Such of the original manuscripts as could be rescued from this unfor-

tanate event, passed through various hands, till they at length came into the possession of the steward of St. Mary's, after the Restoration; but where they now are, the writer is not acquainted. The tower being repaired, is at present used as a coach-house.

In this outer wall, were only two gateways; one of them opening into *Bootham*, near the bar, has already been described, as the present entrance to the *Manor*. The other opened into *Marygate*, and was the principal entrance. The *GAOL* for debtors in the liberties of *St. Mary's Abbey*, was erected adjoining it; whence was a communication with a large room, over the gateway, in which the court of the said liberties was always held, by the steward. A flight of stone steps from the outside, also led up to the court-room, and the floor of it was neatly executed in chequered marble; but it was torn down, by the savage hand of unfeeling barbarism, about 50 years ago, and there is now only the outer arch of the gateway left. The prison itself has been converted into a public-house; and in the walls of the cellars yet remain several iron staples, apparently designed for chaining the prisoners in their gloomy abode.

A charter was obtained by the abbot, in 1308, for the liberties of *St. Mary's*, to hold a *fair* and market in *Bootham*, which was confirmed by Edward the second, in the first year of his reign. It was accordingly proclaimed through the whole county, and enrolled in Chancery. This was highly displeasing to the citizens; and they petitioned the king for its abolition, representing it as very injurious to the city, and to the revenues of the crown; in consequence of which, it was soon after revoked.

By the preceding accounts, the reader will perceive that the riches of this monastery were great, and that its landed property alone was very extensive, even to the day of its *dissolution*; at which time, we are informed by *Dugdale*, that its yearly revenues amounted to £1550 7s. 9d.— And, by *Speed*, that they were computed at £2085 1s. 5½d.

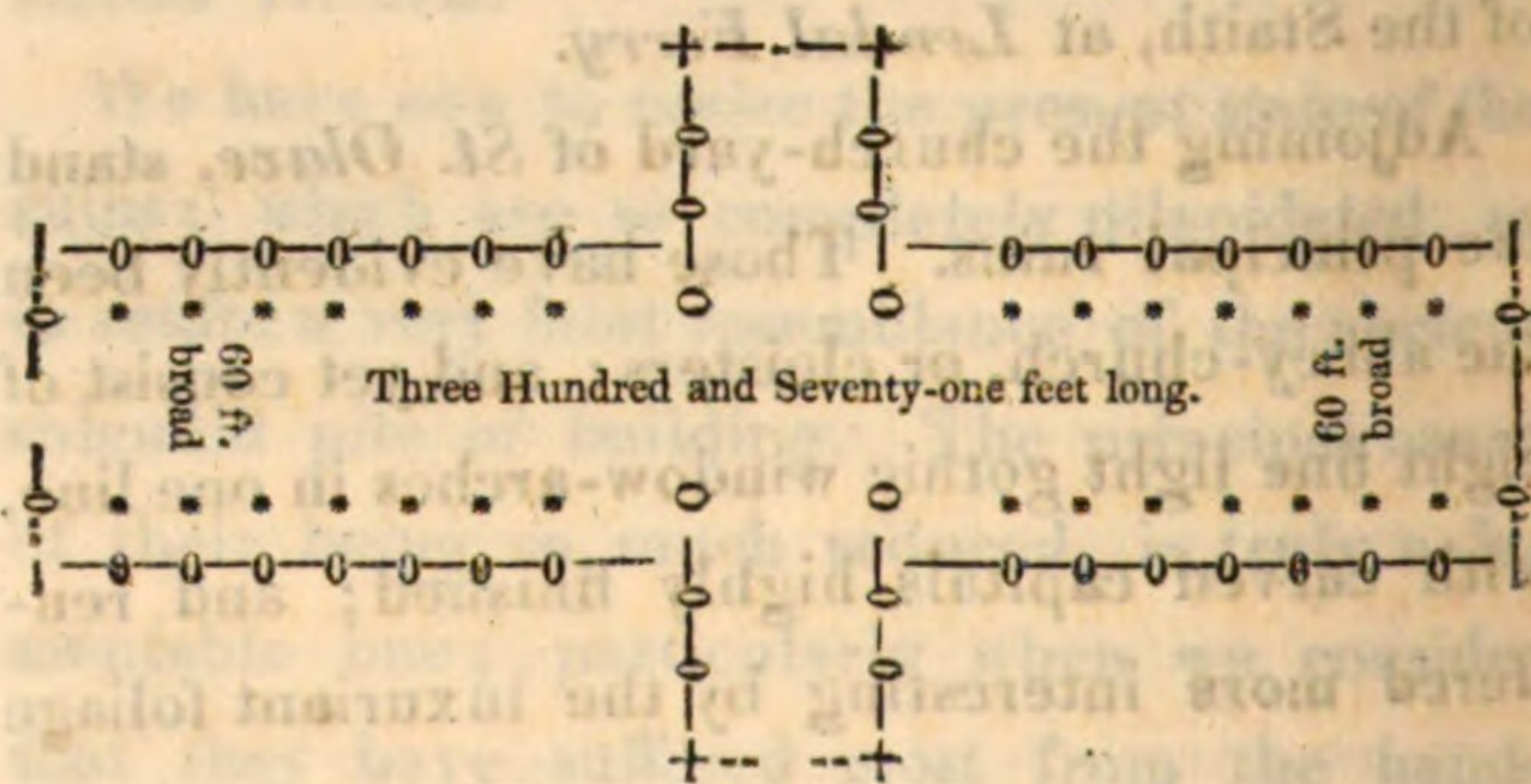
We have now to notice the present state of the ruins; which are so completely dilapidated, as to retain a very faint resemblance of the ancient splendid pile of building. The principal cause of their being so much reduced, is truly a lamentable one; particularly when we consider that they have suffered most from the hands

which should have protected them. In 1701, king William granted licence for the removal of a considerable part of the stones which composed the abbey, towards the rebuilding of the County Jail, or *Castle of York*; and under this authority, some of the ruins were barbarously torn down, and carried away. Queen Anne, also in 1705, granted a quantity of the stone from them, to repair the church of *St. Olave*; and twelve years afterwards, *Sir Charles Hotham*, and *Sir Michael Wharton*, with the mayor and aldermen of Beverley, petitioned the crown, for leave to take down the ruins, and carry away the materials during *three years*, towards the repairs of *Beverley Minster*; which petition being granted, the stone was removed in great quantities, by water to *Beverley*. In later times, likewise, these vestiges have been robbed, for various purposes; one of which, was the building of the Staith, at *Lendal Ferry*.

Adjoining the church-yard of *St. Olave*, stand the principal ruins. Those have evidently been the abbey-church, or cloisters; and yet consist of eight fine light gothic window-arches in one line, with carved capitals highly finished; and rendered more interesting by the luxuriant foliage

which relieves the eye, when surveying those superior, though fading works of human ingenuity. A little of each end, particularly the west or principal entrance, opposite the great gate-way, yet remains; but the ruins are not protected with that care, nor preserved with that respect, which are due to such relics of antiquity. An immensely large hay-stack hides part of them from the sight of the admiring stranger; whilst the delicate eye is disgusted with dung-hills and filth, scattered near the mouldering pile; and the grunting of swine now vibrates in the ear, accents of condemnation on the negligence of the owner and the rational occupiers of those ruins, whence formerly ascended the prayers of the penitent, mingled with sweet and celestial sounds of praise.

The form and dimensions of the *Cloisters*, may be interesting to many, as described in the following Ichnography.



Near the east end of the cloisters, is a small court, now a stable yard, round which is a wall, built with pieces of broken columns, capitals, and stones bearing the marks of fire; the relics of the former abbey, which was reduced by that destructive element. Into this court is a stone door-way, and over it is a mutilated tomb-stone, 6 ft. 2½ in. long, by 2 ft. 1½ in. broad, and seven inches thick. Near the edge of one end of it is inscribed the following, though now scarcely legible: HIC: IACET: STEPAN^o: AB.B: ISPN. It is supposed to be the gravestone of Stephen de Whitby, the first abbot, who founded the abbey under king William Rufus, A. D. 1089, and governed it till his death, in 1112, now 706 years ago.

The domestic offices of the abbey, comprising the *Dormitory, Kitchens, Vaults, &c.*, stood nearer the *Manor*. The *vaults*, two in number, are yet nearly entire; and one of them is connected with the *Manor*. The descent into each of them is by four or six steps; but they were formerly entered at the south end. They are well arched with stone, are 129 feet in length, 23 feet wide, and 11 feet high; the two being divided by a wall of 3 feet 6 inches in thickness,

with a Gothic door-way in the centre, supposed to have been brought from the *Cloisters*. On the west side are two doors and seven windows, but there are not any of either on the opposite side. These *vaults* are extremely damp, and in each is a well of excellent water, which supplies many families in the neighbourhood.

Over the *vaults*, were the *kitchens*; and parts of the immensely large fire-places yet remain, amongst broken walls, shattered door-ways, and falling arches.

Nearer the river, towards Marygate, are other less-important ruins, and the whole ground displays an unevenness, which denotes that under the present green carpet of nature fragments lie buried, which once were pleasing to the eye, and which might yet be interesting to the *virtuoso* and the *antiquary*.

This abbey formerly had it's *Staith*, which no longer remains. The whole site of the monastery is now used as a pasture, and there is a path across it, by sufferance, to a communication with *Lendal Ferry*. When the lord president resided at the *Manor*, a part of the ground near the ruins of the *Cloisters*, was used as a *Bowling-Green*; and we are informed that it was there,

the Scots were defeated, after blowing up and entering *St. Mary's Tower*.

Drake suggests the idea of a walk being formed here with trees, &c., along the edge of the river; but a still greater improvement to the suburbs of the city of York, would be effected by clearing away the nuisances already noticed; and by laying the whole Manor-Shore out tastefully as shrubberies and tea gardens, which might be placed under the care of a proper person. For this purpose, the declivity of the surface, towards the river, is highly calculated; and whilst the venerable ruins would greatly add to the interest of the surrounding objects, such an arrangement as this, would be the means of preserving them to a period in which, otherwise, they will be seen no more.

A spacious piece of ground, on the opposite side of Marygate, extending to the river; but now divided into several inclosures, was the place where the monks kept the cattle which were given them, by the charitable friends of the fraternity. It was walled round, except on the side next the river, and contained the abbots' fish-ponds. The whole was then called, "*The*

Almry Garth," and one field in particular, yet retains the name.

ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH,

Which adjoins the ruins of the abbey, has already been mentioned as a very old one. It was originally a chapel, dependant upon the first monastery here; since which, it has been twice rebuilt. During the siege of York, the roof of this church was used as a platform for cannon, which were fired hence against the enemy. This greatly injured the church, and it was taken down and rebuilt, as before mentioned, in 1722 and 1723.

The exterior was chiefly erected with stone from *St. Mary's Abbey*, and consequently exhibits an air of antiquity, heightened by grotesque figures, niches for images, &c.; but the interior is of modern appearance, and is extremely neat. The roof is supported by two rows of elegant pillars, which divide the church into three aisles; and a large window over the communion table, contains a considerable quantity of stained glass. Several neat marble tablets are placed against the walls; but none of them are important.

The burying-ground behind the church is extensive; and in it, without any inscription, or even a tombstone, lie the remains of

MR. JOSEPH HALFPENNY.

This gentleman having rendered himself conspicuous by his publication, illustrative of the *Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral of York*, and by his "*Fragmenta Vetusta*," it is requisite, that a brief sketch of his life and character should be given.

His father was gardener to the archbishop of York; and the subject of this memoir was born at *Bishopthorpe*, on the ninth of October, 1748. He was early taught the business of a house-painter, and practised as such in York during several years; but, by merit and diligence, he raised himself to the situation of an instructor in drawing, and soon ranked as a very respectable artist; particularly as an eminent draughtsman.

In 1795, he commenced publishing by subscription, and in 1800 completed, in a series of 20 quarto numbers, his "*Gothic Ornaments*;" consisting of 105 plates, which exhibit 175 different specimens of Gothic architecture, and four

general views, taken from the interior of York Cathedral, which were all both drawn and etched by himself. His "*Fragmenta Vetusta, or the Remains of Ancient Buildings in York*," was published in 1807.

Mr. Halfpenny was in person about the middle size, inclining towards corpulence; but was of very respectable appearance and genteel manners. He was, however, rather reserved in company, as is often the case with studious men; and he courted the pleasures of retirement, in preference to the gaities of fashionable life. This respectable artist was twice married, and is survived by two daughters, who still reside in the same house he inhabited, in *Gillygate*.

Philosophers and men of superior talent, in all ages, have sought and found in communication with the works of their predecessors, improved by reflection in the silent chamber, that satisfaction which the busy world could not give—that peace, which active life alone could never afford.

But this feeling has, no doubt, been often carried too far. Intense study must injure the physical powers of the body, if not affect the

mind. Dean Swift, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men, felt or feared the effect of too close application; and Mr. Halfpenny, by the same means, injured his health and depressed his spirits, till on the 11th of July, 1811, he paid the debt of nature, in the 63d year of his age; but left his works a lasting monument of his superior abilities, and of his indefatigable and virtuous perseverance.

Returning to the church of *St. Olave*, the writer has only to observe, that it fronts

MARYGATE.

This was anciently called *Earlesburgh*, and the present name clearly implies that the street leads to the site of the abbey of *St. Mary*. It runs from *Bootham*, past the old gateway of the abbey, to the river, and is a long, but narrow, and dirty street. Here formerly was a *Glass-House*, and in later times, the *Grey-Coat Girls' Charity School* was taught in this street; but it is now chiefly remarkable as the site of

THE YORK WORK-HOUSE.

It consists of several tenements, inclosed by a high wall, with folding doors in front. The buildings were originally occupied as a *Cotton*

Factory, but being discontinued as such, they were about *fifty years* ago, devoted to the present purpose. Prior to that period, there was not any general poor-house belonging to York; and even now only *twenty-four* parishes in the city, and *two* in the suburbs, unite in the purposes of the present establishment. The assessments are made according to the extent of the respective parishes, and the buildings are capable of containing 150 paupers.

The master of the work-house, and the treasurer, publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenses, and periodical meetings are held for the transaction of parish business*.

* The death of a singular character, who was an inmate here, is thus recorded in one of the York Newspapers of the day. "On Thursday, Oct. 2, 1800, died, after a long and painful illness, HARRY ROWE. This well known character was born at York, in 1726. He was a Trumpeter in the Duke of Kingston's Light Horse, at the battle of Culloden, in 1746; and attended the high sheriffs of Yorkshire, as Trumpeter at the Assizes, upwards of 46 years. He was the master of a *Puppet Show*, and for many successive years opened his little theatre in this city, during the summer seasons, and attended his *artificial comedians* to various other parts of the kingdom, during the course of the winter. In the early part of his life, he distinguished himself by his filial affection in the support of his aged parents, through these various means; and at length (shewing the vanity and uncertainty of all *sublunary greatness*, of "pride, pomp," and even "the circumstances of *glorious war!*") bowed down by age, infirmity, and sickness,—HE DIED IN THE POOR-HOUSE."

Returning from *Marygate*, and proceeding from the end of *Gillygate*, down *Bootham*, a long row of neat brick buildings will be observed on the right. They are called

BOOTHAM-ROW,

And were built a few years ago, by *Mr. R. Cattle* and *Mr. Burnell*; but many of them have since been sold to the occupiers. At the bottom of this row, is an open area, in which is a large public-house or tavern.

A little beyond *Bootham-Row*, and nearly opposite to *Marygate*, is an alms-house for *Poor Maiden Gentlewomen*, commonly termed

THE OLD MAIDS' HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Mary Wandesford, was the foundress of this charitable Institution, by will, dated November 4, 1725; devising certain lands and sums of money, to the "*Archbishop of York, for the time being*," and to four other trustees specified by name, in trust, for the "purchase of a convenient habitation" and endowment of a "*Religious House, or Protestant Retirement*," for ten poor maiden "*gentlewomen*."

From the description of Mrs. Wandesford in the will, it appears she resided in York, and that she herself had never been married. This circumstance might very possibly direct her benevolent views to making a provision, for those in a similar state of celibacy; as it might also, induce her to impose such rigid, yet perfectly consistent terms of continuing to enjoy the bounty. The original document will, undoubtedly, be interesting to the reader; the author will therefore present a copy of what relates to this charity, with a few unimportant abbreviations in the forepart.

“ In the Name of God Amen, I Mary Wandesford of the City of York, Spinster, Do make this my last Will and Testament, Revoking all former wills made by me.

Item, I give “ all the lands, the house and mill, purchased of Mr. Wainwright, lyeing in Brumpton upon Swale, near Richmond in the County of York,” also a Mortgage of £1200; and £1200 South Sea Stock or Annuity*, to “ the Archbishop of York for the *time being*, to the honorable Edward Finch, to the honorable John Wandesford, to William Woodyear, esquire, and to John Bradley;” in another part described “ John Bradley, Residentiary of York;” “ to them and their heirs for ever, In Trust, and for the use and benefit of Ten Poor

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* Though this will was dated four years after the bursting of the “ SOUTH SEA BUBBLE;” yet the value of this £1200 Stock, would at the present period, be estimated at a great uncertainty. The real Estate, by a survey taken in 1782, comprises 121A. 1R. 32P. including the Mill and House.

Gentlewomen, who were never married, and who shall be of the Religion, which is taught and practised in the Church of England as by law established, who shall retire from the hurry and noise of the world into a Religious House or Protestant Retirement, which shall be provided for them, and they shall be oblig'd to continue there for life, and if any person elected into this society by my Trustees (whom I do hereby constitute and appoint perpetual Electors) shall either withdraw herself from the house or habitation, which shall be provided, or shall marry or shall behave herself unsuitably to the design and rules of this foundation, the trustees shall have it in their power and are hereby desired to remove her and to fill her place, with another Gentlewoman who may better deserve it. As for the rules and methods of this society I leave wholly to my trustees abovementioned, who are hereby empowered, at any time to give such rules, and to alter them as from time to time they shall see proper and convenient; and whenever it shall please God that any one of my trustees shall dye, another shall be elected into his room by the surviving trustees. And whereas there is no house, as yet provided for the reception and use of the said poor Gentlewomen, I do appoint my trustees for the Charity to purchase a convenient habitation for them, where they may all live together under one Roof, and where they may make a small Congregation once at least every day at Prayers, such as my trustees shall think proper for their ease and circumstances. And I do appoint Ten Pounds per Ann. to a Reader who shall be appointed by my trustees and paid by them out of the estate vested in them, for the use of the house. And I do give a square Picture of myself to be hung up and remain in the house bought, for the uses above mentioned. Dated the 4th day of November, 1725."

"Proved in the Prerogative Court of York, 22d July, 1726, by John Wandesford, Clerk, her Nephew and sole Executor."

Lord Castlecomer, the heir at law to the foundress of this alms-house, being a minor at the time of her death, the *duke of Newcastle*, his guardian, opposed the will; but it was ultimately confirmed in 1739, by a decree in Chancery, with this limitation, that no unmarried woman should be elected, who had not passed her *fiftieth* year. Immediately on this decision, a piece of ground, containing about an acre, was purchased, and the present neat brick building, was soon erected; and was opened for the reception of inmates, at the commencement of 1743.

The hospital stands a short distance from the street, and in front of it is a grass plot, bounded by a brick wall. The building is two stories high; and every inmate has two rooms, one below, and another on the second floor, each opening into a spacious gallery. There are likewise a *Steward's Room*, for the transaction of business, but not now used for that purpose, and also a *Chapel*. Mr. John Mills is the present steward, with a salary of £6 per annum; and the Rev. W. Bulmer, is chaplain. The salary of £10 per annum, given by Mrs. Wandesford's will, is now augmented to £15; and the chaplain at-

tends, to perform his duty, every Wednesday and Friday morning, at eleven o'clock.

The *chapel* is a small room on the ground floor, neatly fitted up for the occasion; and against one of the walls is hung an oil-painting likeness of the foundress, taken when she was young. On the opposite wall, are a *plan of the estate*, at Brompton-on-Swale, in the North-Riding, devised by the foundress to this hospital; also, a table of Statutes and Ordinances for the government of the Institution; and, a table of *Benefactions* since the foundation of the hospital; of which the following is a *correct copy*, viz.:

“Anno Dom. 1760, *Mrs. Faith Yarborough*, by her will, left to be distributed amongst the Maiden Gentlewomen, £10 10s.

“1761. *Mrs. Barbara Ann Chantrell*, of the city of York, Spinster, by her will, then dated and died, the first January, 1766, (amongst other things) wills that her Executrix shall, within Twelve Months after her decease, assign and transfer unto the then Dean of York, and to such other persons as may at that time happen to be Trustees to *Mrs. Mary Wandesford's Hospital*, without Bootham-Bar, in the suburbs of the city of York aforesaid, the sum of *Three Hundred Pounds* Capital Stock, out of such Monies as shall be then vested in her, and due from the Governors of the Bank of England; or shall pay to them the sum of *Three Hundred Pounds* out of her personal Estate, according to the discretion of her said Executrix; upon special Trust that the said Trustees, and the survivors or survivor of them, or such other persons as shall be Trustees to the said *Mrs. Wandesford's Hospital*, shall and do, from time to time, place the same out at Interest, or otherwise dispose thereof, to the best advantage they

shall think proper, and shall pay and apply the Interest and produce yearly to be made thereof, to and for the better and more comfortable maintenance and provision of all *the poor Old Maids* for the time being, of and within the said Hospital, in equal shares and proportions, without preference to one more than the other of them, £300.

“ 1765. *Mrs. Suttle*, by her will, left to be distributed among the Maiden Gentlewomen, £20.

“ 1769. *Mrs. Mary Goulton*, by her will, left to be distributed amongst the Maiden Gentlewomen, £30.

“ 1770. *Miss Swinburn* gave, to be distributed among the Maiden Gentlewomen, £20.

“ *Mrs. Sarah Tancred*, by her will, to be distributed annually, amongst the Maiden Gentlewomen, the Interest of the sum of £30.

“ 1774. *Mrs. Mary Garnet*, by her will, left to be distributed annually amongst the Maiden Gentlewomen, the Interest of £50.

“ *Mrs. Elizabeth Monk*, a Maiden Gentlewoman of this Hospital, left by her will, dated 12th Jan. 1781, £70.

“ 1791. *Mrs. Barbara Slingsby*, of Bootham, York, by her will, left to the Trustees of this Charity, to be by them applied as they should think proper, for the use of the Maiden Gentlewomen in this Hospital, £20.

“ 1792. *Mrs. Elizabeth Gibson*, of York, Spinster, gave to be applied to the use of the above Charity, £289 8s.

“ 1794. *Mrs. Rachel Garnet*, of York, Spinster, left by her will, to be applied to the above Charity, £50.

“ 1810. *A Lady*, under the signature of A. B. gave £200, and directed the Interest to arise therefrom, to be paid equally amongst the Maiden Gentlewomen.”

Hence it appears, that sums amounting to £1089 18s. have been given to this hospital, in addition to its first endowment. A History of York, published in 1788, states that the *original* yearly sum paid to the Old Maids was £10 each.

They now receive £4. 4s. 4d. quarterly, or £16 17s. 4d. each annually.

It will be presumed that the reverend Trustees of this charity, as far as the funds of it come within their cognizance, are satisfied that the application is correct. It would not, however, consist with the observations uniformly made on other Institutions of the same kind, not to state what must be the natural inference of every attentive reader, that an income arising, in a considerable proportion, from a real estate of 121 acres, &c., and amounting in the middle of last century, to the sum of £10 per annum for each inmate, augmented also by the interest of £700 or £1000 since contributed, would be likely to yield, at the present time, a much larger annual sum than £16 17s. 4d. each. The writer regrets that he has it not in his power to explain, why the increase of the annuities does not bear some proportion to the general advance of landed property, since the year 1743; and perhaps the subject may not be unworthy of attention from the very respectable trustees, to whom the management of this charity is confided.

Behind the building is a large orchard, surrounded with a high brick wall, which is let by

the Old Maids, and thus adds a little to their annual income.

A person occasionally attends to clean the passages, &c. in the house, for which she is paid by a general contribution among the inmates; and not having any regular servant in the hospital, each old maid attends the door, and superintends alternately, in weekly succession.

Beyond the *Old Maid's Hospital*, and about a quarter of a mile from the high road, is

THE YORK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The unusual interest excited by a late controversy, relative to this extensive Institution, would certainly have rendered it necessary to be very minute in this work, had not that interest been gratified, by a very able History of the Asylum, published by *Jonathan Gray, esq.*; yet, as his publication is at present out of print, all the leading historical facts connected with the rise and progress of the establishment, shall be impartially given; along with a faithful description of it's present state.

Several benevolent individuals, from a desire to alleviate as far as possible, the dreadful and it is to be feared, the increasing calamity of *mental derangement*, particularly where it was accom-

panied by *poverty*, published an advertisement expressive of their sentiments; in consequence of which, a County Meeting was held at the castle of York, on the 27th of August, 1772.

Archbishop Drummond, was called to the chair; and after introducing the subject, his Grace proposed that a subscription should be commenced, for the erection of an Asylum, expressly for *pauper* lunatics, or such as belonged to *indigent* families. The project was approved, £2500 were quickly subscribed, and a committee was formed, who purchased land out of Bootham-Bar, of *Wm. Meek, esq.*, for the purpose.

A plan was soon afterwards prepared by *Mr. Alderman Carr*, for a building calculated to contain 54 patients. Further contributions were urged, under the sole plea of forming a fund for the *relief* of the *poor*; and it was then announced that neither the physician nor surgeon should receive any fee or reward, so long as indigent patients solely were admitted. The building being nearly completed, apartments were opened for *ten* patients, at *eight* shillings per week, on the 20th of September, 1777. *Dr. Hunter*, who had been very active in forwarding the benevolent design, was appointed physician, and accepted the office.

This gentleman's motives, no doubt, were highly honorable; but human nature is frail. Hence we frequently find that purity of intention relaxes in the hour of temptation; and thus becomes ultimately sacrificed at the shrine of interest.

The funds of the asylum proved inadequate to the immense expenditure occasioned by the erection, &c.; it was therefore determined in August, 1784, that a limited number of opulent patients should be admitted, for the *benefit of the Institution*.

This measure made an opening for the *physician* to claim the privilege of receiving *fees* for attendance; and only two years thus passed over, before he requested from the Governors, in lieu of fees, by way of experiment, the annual salary of £200; a proposal which, though allowed for one year, was abolished in August, 1788. Dr. Burgh, the Rev. Mr. Mason the celebrated poet, Mr. Withers, and some others, observing that the influence of the physician was alarmingly great over the governors, strenuously opposed the growing evil of a system of increasing accommodation for opulent patients; from a conviction that the benefit arising from them, was

rendered more profitable to the physician than to the Institution. Their exertions, however, had little effect; and the Doctor, by means of his influence with the governors, received their thanks, instead of their remonstrance.

We must here revert to the year 1778, in which *Lady Gower*, and some other benevolent individuals had liberally contributed towards the formation of a fund, for the reduction of the weekly payments of such poor patients as were not aided by parish relief. The money thus raised was to be placed in the public funds, under the name of “*The Reduction Fund*,” and the dividends only were to be applied to the purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Mason, also, was instrumental in forming another plan of relief for the poor patients: He had a friend, the *Rev. Dudley Rockett*, executor to *Mr. Lupton*, a gentleman who had left a considerable sum of money for charitable purposes, at his discretion. Through the influence of Mr. Mason, a benefaction of £100 was thus contributed; and it was augmented by £100 from the poet himself, and by other contributions; all *solely* for the maintenance of *Lunatic Parish Paupers*, and other *indigent Lunatics* within the City, Ainsty, and County

of York; and the dividends were not to be applied, till the archbishop of York, for the time being, should think proper.

These two funds, so congenial to the original purposes of the Institution, were far from agreeable to the friends of Dr. Hunter; and consequently, in 1791, it was resolved that contributors to either of them, should not enjoy the privileges of governors; also in 1794, a motion for a public statement of *Lupton's Fund*, along with a general report of the Asylum, was rejected. Still, however, the fund has continued to increase, till in August, 1816, it amounted to £8,800, three per cents consolidated; when it was opened, and £170 per annum from this fund, were devoted to the relief of the poor, according to the original design*.

It was a professed object with the establishers of the Asylum, to lessen the number of private *mad-houses*; but notwithstanding this, *Dr. Hunter*

* The charge for *pauper patients*, is *eight shillings and sixpence* per week; and other patients pay according to circumstances. Though first intended for the *County of York only*, the Institution is now open to *particular cases* from any other part of the kingdom.

opened one of that description for persons of opulence; and though *visitors* were appointed at the Asylum, from 1782, of which the Doctor, however, generally contrived to be one; yet in 1794, they were discontinued; and the miserable inmates of the house were, in a great measure, left wholly at the disposal of their merciless keepers.

The number of patients notwithstanding, increased so much, that in 1795, an extensive wing was built to the original erection; and two years afterwards, the offices of *steward* and *apothecary*, previously discharged by one person, were conferred, the former on *Mr. Surr*, and the latter on *Mr. Atkinson*. In 1804, *Dr. Hunter*, with the approbation of the governors, introduced *Dr. Best* to the Asylum, in order to initiate him into his mode of practice, and to prepare him as his successor. A few years afterwards, *Dr. Hunter* paid the common debt of nature, and in July, 1809, *Dr. Best* was elected his successor.

The newly-appointed physician trod in the steps of his predecessor, till he appeared to have become completely lord and master; spurning, with indignation, the intrusion of inquiry, and treating with disdain the remonstrances of the

real friends of humanity; who, had they been duly regarded, would have ultimately proved his real friends also.

Whilst running in the full career of this imprudent procedure, *Mr. S. Tuke* published in 1813, his account of the *Retreat* already mentioned; a passage in which, recommending a more *mild method of treatment* for the insane, than had been generally adopted; was made the subject of a letter from *Dr. Best*, in one of the York Newspapers. This proved the commencement of a public controversy, which terminated fatally to the physician, though beneficially to the Institution.

A remarkable coincidence of circumstances however occurred, or the result might not have been so favorable: *Godfrey Higgins, esquire*, an active and spirited magistrate of *Skellow-Grange*, in the West-Riding, having sent a parish pauper to the Asylum, was informed, on the return of the miserable object of his care, that he had been sent home in a *filthy* state. The circumstance was communicated to *Dr. Best*, and *Mr. Higgins* also published a statement of the case in the newspapers, which led to an investigation; and by a manly perseverance in

that gentleman, highly honorable to himself, was succeeded by other exposures of improper and cruel treatment by the keepers, which to the feeling mind, are horrid even in the retrospect. The contest between the contending parties now grew extremely heated—Every newspaper contained a letter or statement on the subject; all which have since been selected and published in a pamphlet*.

Whilst an investigation into abuses was in progress, and whilst public attention was thus excited towards the Institution, late on the evening of Dec. 28, 1813, the wing of the Asylum was discovered to be *on fire*. This dreadful calamity was still more affecting, from the circumstance of many of the patients being locked up in their rooms, and from the principal part of the servants

* Price 2s. 6d. In addition to this pamphlet, the following were published at the time, on the subject:—*A Letter from Godfrey Higgins, esquire, to Earl Fitzwilliam, respecting the Investigation*, 8vo, 3s.—*A few free Remarks respecting Mr. Godfrey Higgins's Publication*, 8vo, 6d.—*A Vindication of Mr. Higgins*, 8vo, 1s.—*Atkinson's Retaliation*, 8vo, 1s.—*Mr. Gray's History of the Asylum*, 8vo, 4s.; and one or two less important publications.

being from home. Amidst the horror and *suspicion* which naturally prevailed, every exertion was made to check the progress of the devouring element, and to rescue the helpless lunatics from it's dreadful power. That part of the building was however destroyed; and, shocking to relate, *four patients* perished in the conflagration. An investigation ensued, as to the cause of the fire, but no criminality was fixed on any one; and the premises being insured in the County Fire-Office, the sum of £2392. 4s. 2d. was paid to the governors, by it's agent.

An increase of governors, and further investigation immediately ensued, and led to the exposure of most shameful and even criminal abuses, which to enumerate, would swell this account far beyond it's reasonable limits. This search ultimately ended in the dismissal of all the servants, the resignation of the physician, and the complete renovation of the whole system.

It will be a natural inquiry how these various abuses occurred; and happy will it be, if the answer should be a means of rousing into action, the directors and governors of other public Institutions; who, for want of seeing for themselves, know little about the important objects of

their trust! The original benevolent views of Dr. Hunter, appear to have gained the confidence of the governors; who, in the end, left all very much to the *physician's* direction. The Doctor lulled on the lap of ease, by a handsome and lucrative post, transferred that attention which he himself ought scrupulously to have paid, to the care of other officers, over whom no system of inspection was established. This negligent practice being also adopted by his successor, the inferior servants, as might be expected, in their turn evinced a similar negligent course, to which, as an almost natural consequence, was annexed barbarous and cruel treatment.

Though repentance could not compensate the unhappy sufferers, yet it is but just to remark, that some of the governors, who had not attended to their trust, were shocked with the consequences; and when they fully knew them, evinced poignant regret. A plan was then adopted, similar to that pursued at the *Retreat*, already mentioned, which therefore renders further remarks on this head unnecessary.

The writer will conclude with a brief description of the building. A pair of folding doors adjoining the *Steward's* house, open from *Bootham*,

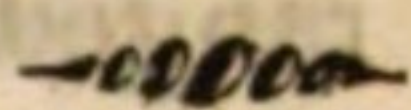
into a spacious gravelled walk, which extends near a quarter of a mile between a double row of *lime-trees*, to the Asylum. The building is a handsome structure, 132 feet long, 52 feet in depth, and three stories high. The ascent to it is by five stone steps; the lowest story is a rustic, from which four stone columns are carried up to the general entablature, and sustain a pediment of the *Doric* order in front, which has a south-west aspect. The ends of the front are finished as pavilions, and have a projection equal to the central columns. On the top of the building, is an elegant cylindrical bell-tower, surrounded with small columns, and surmounted with a cupola and vane.

This *front building*, which is the only part now seen from the road, since some late improvements, has been occupied by *male patients*; and is capable of accommodating *seventy* in number, having *five courts* adjoining it. The *ground floor*, however, which comprises six day-rooms for the patients, with access to each court, also contains a *Committee-Room**, round which



* A donation of £20 constitutes a *Governor*; and the *annual meeting* of the governors, is in the August

are placed tables of benefactions. This room is also used as a *chapel*, by the *Rev. T. Jessop*, who attends (*gratis*) every Saturday afternoon, and reads and comments on a portion of Scripture to the male and female patients, who assemble in the room alternately. The patients are generally very attentive, and it has been remarked, are more cheerful after than before the religious exercise. Indeed it has been clearly proved, that the consolations of Religion thus presented



Race-Week. There is also a *Quarterly Court* of governors held here; which regularly elects *seven governors* to form a *committee*; and this body meets once a month, and sometimes oftener; and appoints *two governors* and *two females*, to occasionally visit and look over the house, and report to them the result of each inspection. Under this committee, the Institution is managed by *Dr. Wake*, the physician; *John Brook, esquire*, the treasurer; *Mr. Millar*, the apothecary and superintendent, to whom the writer is much obliged for information on the subject; *Mr. Pyemont*, the steward, from whom the printed rules of the establishment may be procured; and *Mrs. Mary Birkett*, the matron; aided at present by four male keepers, and four female keepers, together with four domestic female servants, a gardener, and an errand-boy.

here to the disordered mind, have been lately instrumental in the speedy recovery of three patients.

Near the *Committee-Room*, are two other apartments, one of which is occupied as the apothecary's sitting-room, and the other as his medicine-room or shop*.

A broad and handsome staircase, leads from the ground floor to the two upper stories; the *first* of which, contains two sitting-rooms, and several bed-rooms, ranged on each side of a long gallery. The other story is constructed in the same way, and comprises lodging-rooms only.

Behind the *front building*, is a small octagon erection, containing the *kitchen*, and a *sitting-*

* In this room the apothecary has carefully preserved, 54 ounces (apothecaries' weight) of *pebbles*, some as large as a *walnut*, which a male patient gathered up in the court, in 1816, and *swallowed*, having the whole in his stomach at one time. They were removed by powerful purgatives, and the hands of the unfortunate patient were secured, to prevent a repetition, but in vain—he *laid himself down* on the ground, and gathered others into his mouth by his lips; till it was found requisite to have a sort of *muzzle* made, to preserve him from this dangerous and extraordinary propensity.

room for *ten females*, with a court adjoining, and lodging-rooms over those two apartments. This octagon building connects by a passage, the front part already described, with an excellent *New Erection*, for *Female Patients only*, which was lately built at a great expense, and opened towards the end of 1817. It is two stories high, calculated to accommodate 40 patients, with their necessary attendants, and is provided with four spacious courts, or airing grounds behind. Every room in this new building, is arched, and completely fire-proof. On the *ground floor* are *twenty* lodging-rooms, with the *Matron's Room* in the centre, and *two* sitting-rooms adjoining. The upper story comprises *twenty* lodging-rooms for patients, and three sitting-rooms; with two open *balconies*, secured in front by strong reticulated wire-work.

There is also a *bath-room* on the premises, where cold and tepid baths are occasionally prepared. Several other out-offices for domestic purposes, might also be enumerated, which with the main buildings, cover *three* acres of land; in addition to which, there are *two* acres chiefly occupied as *Garden ground*.

Opposite to the gates leading to the Asylum, is a building, called

THE COCK-PIT.

This building, originally erected for the barbarous diversion of *cock-fighting*; consists of a large room, twelve yards square, with loose boards round the centre part of the floor, for the purpose of forming the bottom seats of a temporary amphitheatre, when the combatants are exhibited here. But this cruel diversion, to the honour of humanity, having long been on the decline, the place in more modern times, has been used as an assembly-room, or for other occasional purposes; and a music gallery yet remains on one side of it. Beneath this apartment, is an arched cellar, and over it, a large room, now divided into two; where the game-cocks used to be fed, in pens, prior to the commencement of the inhuman sport.

Behind the *Cock-Pit*, is a very superior

BOWLING-GREEN.

It comprises about an acre of ground, with several shady seats or arbours, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The gentlemen of York here practice this healthful ex-

ercise, during the summer months, and for the privilege, pay to a person who resides near it, and who keeps it in admirable repair, the sum of *half-a-guinea* for the season, or *sixpence* per day.

A little further down *Bootham*, and on the same side of the way, is a range of low buildings, the centre one of which is raised, like a square tower, with chimnies so formed, as to imitate battlements. This row of buildings, is

INGRAM'S HOSPITAL.

It was founded in 1640, by Sir Arthur Ingram, knight, then of the city of York; and Drake says, that “by his will, thus made, whereof his son, *Sir Arthur* was sole executor, he *appointed lands* of the yearly value of *fifty pounds*, to be *ensured* to the hospital which *he had lately built* in *Bootham*, for the maintenance of *ten poor widows*.” The writer has examined the will, in the Spiritual Court, at York, and finds it expressed in conditional terms, viz:—in case the founder should die before he had completed his designs relative to the hospital, he bequeathed to each of the *ten* poor widows, *five pounds* annually, and a *new gown* every two years; also

twenty nobles yearly, to an *honest able man*, to read prayers in the said house; to be *paid out of* such lands as his heirs should think proper.

It is stated that the money is now regularly paid out of lands at *Sheriff-Hutton*; but whether Sir Arthur lived to complete the charitable foundation, or whether his son devoted to it any particular lands or not, the writer cannot ascertain; it, however, appears to have been only a charge on land, as the widows receive the original salary at the present time; and if any land had been granted for the purpose, the advance in it's value, must have caused a great increase in the income of the hospital.

The founder's will also specifies, that his heirs and successors shall keep the hospital in proper repair, and shall have the sole power of electing, &c., to the said charitable Institution. *Lady Irwin* was a descendant of Sir Arthur, and her daughter marrying the marquis of Hertford, it is now under the superintendence of that noble family; and though the building suffered much during the siege of York, in 1644, it is but just to remark that it is now in very excellent repair,

through the liberality of the superintendents, who have lately expended nearly £100 per annum, to render it comfortable to the inmates.

The buildings comprise *ten* cottages, of two rooms each, *five* on either side of the *chapel*. This centre building is of antique appearance, opening from the street, through a curiously carved door-way. A large *Gothic* window, bearing a coat of arms in stained glass, and having the exterior of it surrounded with spreading ivy, ornaments the back front. The rooms over the chapel, are occupied by the chaplain and his family. A large orchard behind the building, is very convenient for the drying of clothes, &c.; and in it is a reservoir for water, and a very excellent pump.

The crest of the family is a cock, one of which of silver gilt, is the badge of these widows, and is transferred to every successive inmate. The 20 nobles to the chaplain continue the same, being £6. 13s. 8d. per annum; and to augment his income, he teaches a school in the chapel.

Beyond this hospital, is *Burton-Stone*, the remains of a stone cross, and the boundary-stone of the liberties of the city, on this side of York.

On the east of the same stone, formerly stood
**THE HOSPITAL AND CHAPEL OF ST. MARY
MAGDALENE;**

But no remains are now to be seen of either. The field also, where Roman stone coffins were found in 1813, as mentioned at page 288 of vol. 1, is nearly opposite Burton-Stone.

The village of *Clifton*, commences at this point; but it is not remarkable, except for a small establishment at the extremity of it, called "*The Marquéé Gardens.*" This is an eminence on the banks of the Ouse, near the Ings already noticed, commanding an extensive view, and cultivated and arranged for the accommodation of *tea-parties*, who often resort here in summer, both by land and water; as a relief from the hurry of the city, or as an excursion for the benefit of country air, and for the enjoyment of social intercourse.

CONCLUSION.

Containing an Account of the York Emanuel—Spinning School—Female Friendly Society—Female Benefit Club—Lying-in Society—Charitable Society—Benevolent Society—Society for the Prevention, &c., of Vice and Profaneness—Dr. Colton's Hospital—Lady Hewley's Schools—New Ouse-Bridge—Corporation of York—Goldsmith's Assay Office—Fairs—Carriers, Coaches, &c. &c.

HAVING completed the Historical Description, of the Public Buildings in York and its vicinity, the writer is now called on to complete his undertaking, by noticing such *Charitable Institutions*, as are not connected with those buildings, or such remaining subjects as may have been, intentionally or accidentally, passed over in the former part of this work.

No doubt the reader has been touched with feelings of tender sympathy, in perusing the accounts of the several establishments, which the benevolent have founded for relieving the distressed; and whilst the breast may have heaved a sigh over the miseries to which frail humanity is subject, the information that so many Institutions exist in the ancient *city of York*, to counteract the evils we lament, must have raised in the mind very pleasing sensations. The exertions of the charitable and humane, cause the beams of hope to shine upon the destitute, and wipe the tear of sorrow from the cheek of the afflicted,

with the prospect of relief in the hour of suffering, or of granting repose and comfort in the declining days of age and infirmity.

In addition to Institutions of this nature, for the subjects of Mental Derangement, of Sickness, of Poverty, or of Pain, there is one yet to mention, for those of *Blindness* and *Idiocy*. It was established in 1781 and 1782, by subscription, and is called

THE YORK EMANUEL.

The origin of this Institution was rather singular, arising from the distressed situation of a clergyman of the established church, *the Rev. Daniel Hall*, of Leven, in the East-Riding of the county of York; who, at the age of sixty-five, was obliged to perform the duty of three curacies, for £90 per annum; and who, in a declining state of health, had no other means of supporting a wife and *ten* children, *five* of whom were *blind*. Such an accumulated portion of distress, excited the public attention. His case was made known by advertisements; and relief was solicited, with an intimation that, “as soon as a sum should be raised, sufficient for the purchase of £15, or £20 a year, for each of the blind children, a committee would be chosen from among the subscribers, to regulate the business; but should the benevolence of the public exceed the required sum, it was intended that the surplus should be returned to the subscribers, in regular proportions.” A secretary was appointed, and a meeting was held at York, when it appeared that upwards of £4,000 had been subscribed.

This handsome sum was placed in the funds; and it was then proposed, and ultimately agreed to by the subscribers, not only to relieve the objects first in view, but also to form a fund to be applied “to the relief of Ministers, and the wives, widows, and children of Ministers, in any part of this kingdom, labouring under the misfortune of *Blindness*, or *Idiocy*, who should appear to the committee to be proper objects of it;” including *Ministers of all denominations*.

“The construction to be put upon *Blindness* or *Idiocy*, was always meant to be so liberal, as to afford relief in necessitous cases, to those objects who may not literally or technically come within that description; however, in cases of *Blindness*, the object must be so far deprived of the benefit of sight, as not to have the use of it for necessary purposes; and in cases of *Idiocy*, must have such a deprivation of reason, as shall not then be deemed *Lunacy*, there being other charitable provisions for such cases.”

A committee and trustees were appointed; and it was resolved that a general meeting should be half-yearly held at York, viz.: on the *second Thursday* in *April* and *October*, previous to which, all persons applying for relief are to transmit to *Richard Townend, esq.*, secretary of the society, and also town-clerk for the city of York, a written state of their cases, authenticated by one justice of the peace, and two ministers of the neighbourhood, stating the age, family, circumstances, and situation of the applicant. No particular form is required.

In 1815, the total fund of this charity consisted of £10,800 stock, three per cent. consolidated annuities, standing in the names of Osborne Markham, esq.—the Rev. John Eyre, clerk—and Thomas Swann, esq., the trustees; and transferable at the Bank of England. An account of the Institution was published, in quarto, soon after it's establishment, and was sold at *half-a-guinea*, for the benefit of the Charity; a report of the receipts and disbursements is also regularly published by the secretary.

About the time that the York Emanuel was established, 1782, two benevolent ladies of York, *Mrs. Cappe* and *Mrs. Gray*, being deeply impressed with the condition of several children employed in a Hemp Manufactory, and feeling for their ignorance, and the evils to which the girls were exposed; exerted themselves to rescue this helpless portion of society, from the dangers which surrounded them; and ultimately succeeded in establishing a

SPINNING SCHOOL.

The original design was to have the children taught to read, knit, and sew, in the evenings, after the business of the manufactory was completed; and it was also determined that the schoolmistress should accompany her scholars to a place of worship, on the Sabbath. This plan was adopted, but the evil examples of the day, destroyed all the good impressions of evening instruction. Thus it was found requisite to remove them entirely from such

a nursery of vice; and with this view, several other ladies joined the original foundresses; the subscriptions were extended and augmented; and a *School* for the Spinning of Worsted, yielding wages to each girl as a stimulus to exertion, was proposed and soon established.

Thus the Institution continued till 1786, when a *Knitting School* was added, for the reception of children who were too young to spin worsted. In 1797, a second subscription was proposed, to supply the girls with milk for *breakfast*; it being found more desirable for them to breakfast at the school, than to waste their time in going to their respective homes, as well as more conducive to regular attendance.

This school, which is for 50 children, is still continued in *St. Andrewgate*, being supported by donations and annual subscriptions. But though the original name is retained, *spinning* is no longer attended to, the children being at present chiefly employed in *sewing* and *knitting*, on work which is either taken in, or executed for sale. Hence the school consists of two divisions; 25 children being taught to read and knit on the *ground floor*, which is considered as the introductory school. These pupils are provided with *Sunday Clothes*; and are advanced to the upper school, according to merit.

The remaining 25 children, taught on the second story, are employed in *sewing*, and are fully provided with clothes, whilst they remain in the school; and are also presented with every requisite in dress, on their leaving it.

Connected with the *Spinning School*, and also with the *Grey-Coat School*, is a

YORK FEMALE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

It was established in 1788, as a relief in case of sickness, &c., for those especially who are educated in these two schools; and by its rules and proffered advantages, is highly calculated to operate as a stimulus to good conduct, in the several situations to which each may be called, in the common avocations of human life.

The society is divided into two classes, viz.: *Honorary Members*, who contribute six shillings per annum, but are not entitled to any benefit, and *General Members*, who have been educated at the schools, and are admitted when they are sent out as servants. Amongst the general members, are also others under the age of 20 years; who are admissible only by a recommendation from an honorary member, agreeably to the rules of the Institution. Each general member pays half-a-crown upon admission; and also one shilling per quarter the first two years, and eighteen pence afterwards, which entitles them to relief on the following scale, viz.:

To a general member, sick, unable to work, and in a state of confinement, *six shillings* per week; to be continued six months, if the illness last so long: and to those, in part disabled by sickness, &c., *three shillings* per week, for the term of twelve months, if the illness so long continue. Also to married members, *ten shillings* on the birth of each child; and from the private fund, child bed

linen is provided for those who are lying-in. A general member, continuing such for forty years, is freed from further contribution, and yet is entitled to all advantages accruing from the fund.

The business of the society is conducted by a committee and stewardesses, who hold periodical meetings; and the latter have also to visit the sick and administer relief, or in neglect of their duty, are subject to a certain penalty.

The *Private Fund* alluded to, has thus been described by the society. "The ladies, besides subscribing to the general fund for the benefit of the other members, established a private fund amongst themselves, out of which they have from time to time administered relief to the general members, as well in the country as in York, in cases of distress not otherwise provided for. And as a further mark of their esteem and approbation, they have at this day's meeting, agreed to give a reward of *ten shillings* to every general member, who has lived four years in one service; and of *twenty shillings* to every such member, who has lived seven years in one service, provided they have been so long in the society; and the ladies hope their private fund may enable them to continue this reward at their future general meetings."

There is also an *Annuity Fund*. The ladies commenced, in 1800, a subscription for the purpose of raising annuities of *forty shillings* a year for life, to be paid to such general members as have attained the age of *fifty-five*, and who have been the greatest length of time in the society. This fund is disposed of in nearly the proportions

of *one-third* to those members brought in by honorary ones, and *two-thirds*, to those who have been of the Grey-Coat or Spinning Schools.

Donations to the private fund, are received at the York Banks; and the capital of the different funds, is inserted in the names of the trustees. The very reverend the dean of York, Robert Sinclair, esq., the recorder, William Gray and David Russell, esquires, at present fill that office*.

The honorary members of the *York Female Friendly Society*, are now (Feb. 1818) 100 in number, and there are also 178 general members.

It will be clearly understood that the before named society, is chiefly confined to the two female schools in York. The benevolent ladies who were the means of its establishment, were soon impressed with a conviction of the necessity of a similar establishment, unconnected with it, and upon a more general plan of usefulness. They therefore, in 1801, founded a society under the name of

THE YORK FEMALE BENEFIT CLUB.

Two hundred and forty ladies enrolled their names, at the commencement, as honorary members, at the annual payment of *six shillings* each. A committee was formed, and rules were prepared, which are very similar to those of

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* By a recent arrangement, under the authority of Mr. Rose's late Act, the above capital, which had been laid out in Stock, is now lodged in that excellent Institution, *The York Saving Bank*.

the other Female Society, so far as circumstances will allow. But the reader will be aware that with the exception of honorary members, this Institution, being general, may be classed with those Friendly Societies, common to all large towns or cities, and several of which subsist in our own, though to enumerate them, would not be consistent with the brevity here required. The writer therefore refers in this case, for more full information, to the rules of the club; and to the benevolent Mrs. Cappe's excellent and interesting "*Observations on Charity Schools, Female Friendly Societies,*" &c., published in 1805.

These, however, are not all the charitable establishments, supported by the ladies of York;

A LYING-IN SOCIETY

Was instituted, on the first of November, 1812, in aid of the more virtuous part of the lower orders of society, who may stand in need of the charitable assistance of the humane. It is supported by subscriptions; and the object is to pay a *midwife*, for attendance on the mother, and for visiting her once a day and dressing the child, for a week after it's birth. The society also lends necessary linen for a month; and, in cases of necessity, a surgeon is called in*.



* The benefit of this Institution is not imparted to any person, when lying-in with the first child; but, to proper objects of the charity, a Dispensary Ticket is given, after delivery, when required.

Subscriptions are received by *Miss Maria Salmond*; and subscribers of *one guinea* are allowed to recommend two poor women annually; but the smallest donations are thankfully received.

There is another Institution of a similar kind, supported by the *Society of Friends* in York; which furnishes linen to be used in the month, and some occasional pecuniary assistance, and is of great service to the poor families to whom it's benefit is extended.

The author is next led to mention the *Sunday Schools*, which are conducted under the direction of

THE YORK CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

It was established in 1798, with a design, "To lessen the number of vagrant poor, and the impositions practised upon the liberal and humane, by seeking out the most deserving objects of charity, of every religious denomination, actually resident in York; and relieving them at their own houses." Also, "To promote among the lower classes, the object of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, viz.: the knowledge and practice of religious and moral duties; a regular attendance upon the ordinances of public worship, in the Church of England, and principles of loyalty and subordination."

For the purpose of ascertaining the real objects of charity, this society has divided the city into districts, each division being committed to the superintendence of such benevolent visiter as may reside in, or be best acquainted with it; in order that the wants of the poor may

be supplied, without the danger of imposition or abuse, attached to the system of street begging; which it is calculated to abolish.

Subscriptions and donations are received by the Rev. Wm. and James Richardson, the Rev. R. Forrest, the Rev. John Overton, the Rev. Wm. Bulmer, the Rev. James Dallin, Wm. Gray, esq., Mr. Prest, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Russell, and the Rev. John Graham, treasurer.

The officers of this society are all under the direction of the *Sunday School Committee*, which meets at the Merchants'-Hall, the first Tuesday in every calendar month. This body was chosen out of the original subscribers, and all vacancies are filled by the choice of the remaining members of the committee.

Though the *Sunday Schools* and the *Charitable Society* are now united, the former is of more ancient date, having been established in May, 1786. The *Boys' Schools*, are in Merchants'-Hall, Fossgate, Bootham, Walmgate, and Friar Walls; and the *Girls' Schools* are in Coppergate, Bedern, Walmgate, and Bishophill-Lane. The whole number of children educated in these schools is nearly *eight hundred*; and it is calculated that the *York Sunday Schools*, annually send forth more than *one hundred* young persons into society, thus trained up in the peaceful and happy paths of moral obligation and religious duty.

The writer cannot but lament that this society, evidently of great benefit both to the aged and distressed, and also to the rising generation, is not so extensively useful

as it might be, were it's funds in a more flourishing state; he therefore, uninfluenced by the little distinctions of sectarian prejudice, solicits for it the patronage of the public.

Another charitable Institution, similar to the one already noticed, is called

THE YORK BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This establishment was commenced about the year 1793, and it's design is: "To search out, in this city and it's vicinity, the sons and daughters of suffering, to visit them in their affliction, with temporal aid, and also to instruct them how to obtain a knowledge of Him, who is declared to be the God of all comfort." The society is not fettered in it's operations, by any party creed, but, according to it's profession, acts on a basis as broad as human wretchedness!

Mr. Spence, bookseller, is the treasurer, and the members of the society meet in a room of his, on the first Tuesday in every month; at which time benefactors recommend objects of distress, and visitors are appointed to further the purposes of this excellent Institution, agreeably to the adopted rules and regulations. An annual report is regularly published by the treasurer.

Another philanthropic society still demands our attention. It is

THE SOCIETY

For the Prevention and Discouragement of
VICE AND PROFANENESS.

This Institution owes it's origin to a meeting of several of the most respectable inhabitants of York; at which

the Rev. Messrs. Richardson and Graham, W. Gray, esq. and Mr. Wm. Tuke, took a very active part. It was held in the Merchants'-Hall, in Fossigate, Feb. 29, 1808. The design met with the cordial approbation of the then lord mayor; though it is painful to remark that the society hath since had to encounter much prejudice, even from quarters where countenance and encouragement might have been expected.

The Institution is supported by voluntary subscription amongst it's members, and is directed by a committee of seven, annually chosen. It's original object was to give effect to the existing laws against *Lewdness*, *Drunkenness*, *Profane Swearing*, and *Sabbath-Breaking*, where friendly admonition was found to fail. But the society has lately directed it's operations chiefly against the lamentable and spreading vice of *Lewdness*, as nourished and propagated through the medium of *Disorderly Houses*; the keepers of many of which, have been prosecuted to conviction.

In whatever light this society is viewed, it deserves our most cordial approbation. To every mind, capable of duly appreciating *Virtue*, and it's constant attendant, *Happiness*: To every parent, solicitous for the preservation of those pure principles of religion and morality, which by the tenderest care, have been planted in the minds of his offspring: In short, to every person anxious for the promotion of domestic comfort and the general welfare of mankind, the founders and directors of an Institution for the express purpose of contending with *Vice*,

and aiding the sacred cause of *Virtue*, particularly in a city where the former is lamentably prevalent, will ever appear highly praise-worthy. Hence it is to be hoped, that whatever difficulties they may have to encounter, they will proceed boldly in their labour of love, knowing that it is not in vain; but that the benefits thereof will be experienced, even when their earthly pilgrimage is ended; and that, "Well done, good and faithful servant," will be the joyful exclamation, that shall usher the righteous into the mansions of celestial enjoyment.

Having now noticed all the charitable Institutions, unconnected with public buildings in York; it is proper to mention an alms-house, situated near the bottom of *Tanner-Row*, which was accidentally omitted in its regular place. This establishment is called

DOCTOR COLTON'S HOSPITAL.

It consists of a row of low brick buildings, in a back yard, given by Dr. Colton and Mary his wife, in 1717, for the occupation of "eight poor women." The endowment was *by deed*, in lands at Cawood and Thorp-Willoughby; and the deeds being now in the possession of one of the present trustees, John Rawdon, esquire, the writer is prevented from entering more fully into particulars. He has, however, searched the will of Dr. Colton, proved in the Spiritual Court, at York, December, 1735, but the following is all it contains on the subject:

"As to all that piece of ground which I formerly bought of one — Nutt, of Selby, situate in Thorp-Willoughby, and now in the possession of James Fewster,

I give the same to Robert Duckinfield, Thomas Butterworth, John Hotham, William Hotham, and John Stansfield, to the intent that they shall convey the same to the Trustees appointed for the Hospital, in the lower end of Tanner-Row, in the parish of All-Saints, in North-Street, in such manner as my Counsell shall be advised; so that the same may be for ever held and enjoyed by the said Hospital; they, the Trustees of the said Hospital paying or discounting, for the same, out of the Charity I have settled, or intended them, to the Trustees of this my last will, the sum of *sixty pounds*, within six months after my decease.

“ And as to my *personal estate*, of what nature or kind soever, subject to my debts and funeral expenses, I give the same, and every part thereof, unto the aforesaid Robert Duckinfield, Thomas Butterworth, John Hotham, William Hotham, and John Stansfield, to and for the several uses, interests, and purposes, hereinafter declared; that is to say, upon trust, that they do in the first place apply so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to discharge that *charity* which I have settled or intended for the *Hospital* aforesaid.”

The late Robert Driffield, esquire, in the course of time became a trustee of this hospital, and to his indefatigable exertions, may be attributed the present prosperous state of the Institution. When he took the management of the charity, in 1797, the funds were very low, and the buildings were much out of repair. At that time, the poor inmates had little or no salary, and that very irregularly paid; but, under Mr. D.'s management, eight poor people, in about one year after, received £1. 12s. per month; and it was gradually increased by his exertions, during twenty successive years, till at the time of his death, the inmates of the hospital received *FOUR POUNDS per month* amongst them.

There is a small orchard adjoining the hospital, which being let, augments the funds in a trifling degree, but still the writer was informed, by the acting trustee at this

time, that the present payment of *ten shillings* per month to each of the poor people, would very probably be soon reduced.

The founder of the above, was connected with another charitable Institution, called

LADY HEWLEY'S SCHOOLS.

In the year 1708, Dame Sarah Hewley, "of the city of York, widow," did advance and pay into her Majesty's Exchequer, £1000, whereby her trustee, *Thomas Colton*, became entitled to an annuity of £62 10s. payable to him or his assigns, for the term of ninety-nine years, to commence from the fifth of April, 1708.

The said annuity was accordingly received, and applied to the uses specified in the *indenture*, viz.: "to teach the children of the poor to read and write." About the year 1781, however, for want of new trustees having been appointed in the place of those who were dead, the payment of the annuity was suspended at the Exchequer; and the charity was lost for about *thirteen* years; when by the very great and persevering exertions of the late Robert Driffield, esquire, who repeatedly applied at the Exchequer, it was recovered; and the arrears were received from the 5th of April, 1793, to the 5th of April, 1807. Under the same gentleman's management, the fund was augmented, till it became of considerable importance; and it now amounts to the sum of £1650, in the *four per cent.* Stock. The income arising from it, is therefore devoted, agreeably to the original design, to the

support of *free schools* in York and it's vicinity, at the discretion of the trustees; which office is at present held by John Rawdon, esq., Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, and George Palmes, esq.

By the above circumstance, the reader will observe that though the annuity was originally but for the term of 99 years, a *permanent fund* was formed; and hence the suspension of the annuity, though an evil at the time, provided considerable advantages for posterity.

CORPORATION OF YORK.

Since the lists of Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of the city, were printed off, page 332, vol. 1, *James Saunders, esq.* has been elected to the office of chief magistrate; and *Mr. John Hodgson*, draper, and *Mr. Wm. Blanchard*, printer, have been chosen into and are now serving the office of sheriff.

THE YORK HUMANE SOCIETY

Is an Institution for the recovery of Drowned Persons; and was established in this city, in 1800, on the plan of the *Royal Humane Society*, in London. It's constitution comprises a President, a Court of Directors, and a Treasurer, elected annually at a general meeting, held for auditing accounts, &c. Quarterly courts are also held.

An annual subscription of *five shillings*, constitutes a governor; and a donation of *two guineas*, a governor for life.

The society having met with encouragement, *Receiving Houses* were appointed for the unfortunate sufferers, *Drags* were purchased, and also *Apparatus* to facilitate the use of means for recovery ; and they were left at the following houses :

List of the Receiving & Drag-Houses, and Apparatus.

RECEIVING HOUSES.

HOUSES, for DRAGS only.

Merchants'-Hall, *Fossgate*.

Canon, *Lendal*.

Jolly Sailor, *on the Staith*.

Charity-School, *Peascholme-Green*.

Wind-Mill, *without Castlegate-Postern*

Navigation-Tavern, *Monk-Bridge*.

Ship, *Skeldergate*.

Courant Printing-Office.

Black Boy, *Northstreet*.

Ferry-House, *Skeldergate-Postern*.

Bay Horse, *Marygate*.

New Wharf, *Skeldergate*.

—— near *Lendal*.

Ferry-House, *Northstreet-Postern*.

Bodies will also be received at the *York*

Well-House, *on the New-Walk*.

County Hospital ; which is provided with APPARATUS.

Smith & Co.'s *Warehouses*, *Skeldergate*

APPARATUS are lodged at

N. B. Each RECEIVING-HOUSE is

Merchants'-Hall, *Fossgate*.

furnished with a *Drag*, and such articles as are useful.—The society

Ship Receiving-House, *Skeldergate*.

guarantees the payment of all expenses attending the reception of the body.

N. B. With each set of Apparatus, are printed Directions how they are to be used.

Two visiting *Medical Assistants* are appointed at each quarterly court, who attend *gratuitously*, and whose duty is to visit the *receiving houses*, and to report on the order and condition of them, of the apparatus, &c. A statement of the process, for restoring those apparently dead, as recommended by the society, is fixed in each receiving and drag-house, for the information of the

public, and perhaps it may be of service to introduce here, the following

DIRECTIONS.

WHAT THOU DOEST—DO QUICKLY.

On the Alarm of any Person being DROWNED, SUFFOCATED, &c., send to the nearest RECEIVING-HOUSE; and also if it can be done, send another Person for Medical Assistance.

The RECEIVING-HOUSE will instantly prepare the Couch, light a Fire in the Room, and provide two or three gallons of boiling water.

The BODY, in the meantime, must be conveyed gently to the Receiving-House, wrapt in a Blanket, Coat, or other warm covering, with the Head raised.

Not more than *four* or *five* Persons, besides the Medical Assistants, to be allowed, *on any Account*, to enter the Room where the Body is placed.

When the Body is in the Room, strip and dry it; clean the Mouth and Nostrils; lay it on the Couch, in cold Weather near the Fire, and cover it with a warm Blanket; and gently rub it with warm Flannels.—In Summer, expose the Body to the Rays of the Sun; and in hot close Weather, Air should be freely admitted.

YOUNG CHILDREN to be put between two Persons, in a warm Bed.

If MEDICAL ASSISTANTS do not speedily arrive, then let the Body, if

DROWNED,

Be gently rubbed with Flannel sprinkled with Spirits or Flour of Mustard, and a heated Warming-Pan, covered, may be lightly moved over the Back and Spine.

TO RESTORE BREATHING—Press or pinch the Mouth or Nostrils exactly close, for the space of Half a Minute, or a Minute, then let them free; but if no perceptible sign of Life appears, then introduce the Pipe of a Bellows (when no Apparatus is at hand) into *one* Nostril; the *other*, and the Mouth being closed, *blow into or inflate the Lungs*, till the Breast be a little raised; the Mouth and Nostrils must then be let free.—Repeat this process till Life appears.

TOBACCO-SMOKE, or the SMOKE of MYRRH or FRANKINCENSE, is to be thrown gently into the Fundament, with a proper Instrument, or the Bowl of a Pipe covered, so as to defend the Mouth of the Assistant.

The BREAST to be fomented with *hot Spirits*—hot Bricks or Tiles, covered, &c. to be applied to the Soles of the Feet, and Palms of the Hands.

If no signs of Life appear, the Body is to be put into the Warm Bath.

Electricity is recommended to be early employed by the Medical Assistants, or other judicious Practitioners.

IN CASES OF INTENSE COLD.

Rub the Body with *Snow, Ice, or cold Water*.—Restore warmth by slow degrees; and, after some time, if there be no appearance of Life, the above means for restoring the Drowned must be employed.

HANGING.

A FEW OUNCES OF BLOOD may be taken from the Jugular Vein, or the Arm;—Cupping Glasses may be applied to the Head and Neck;—Leeches also to the Temples. The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION, BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

COLD WATER to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c., drying the Body at intervals.—If THE BODY FEELS COLD, employ gradual *Warmth*, and the above process for restoring the Drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The BODY is to be laid on a Bed, with the Head a little raised; the Neck-cloth, &c., removed. Obtain immediately MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, as the *modes of treatment must be varied* according to the circumstances of the Patient.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ON SIGNS OF RETURNING LIFE, a tea-spoonful of warm Water may be given; and, if Swallowing be returned, warm Wine or diluted Brandy.

The Patients must be put into a warm Bed, and, if disposed to sleep, they will generally awake perfectly restored.

The MEANS above recommended, are to be used for THREE or FOUR Hours. It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose Persons irrecoverable, because LIFE does not SOON make it's appearance.

Bleeding and Salt never to be employed, unless by the direction of the Medical Assistants.

Benevolent Persons, by immediately pursuing and persevering in the above Directions, have restored many Lives.

At the same time, it is proper always to recommend the attendance of the Faculty, as their Professional Knowledge will induce them to direct and vary the above means of restoring Life, according to accidental circumstances.

When these means are adopted, and prove successful, a reward of *two guineas* is paid to the person or persons who have been instrumental in the recovery; and even when unsuccessful, *one guinea* is given by the society. The directors have also power to increase the rewards, and to dispense them as they may think most proper. Should any person be entitled to a reward of this kind, to whom the money is no object, a *gold* or *silver* medal, as an honorary reward, is presented. All claims for rewards must be accompanied by certificates of the facts, and forwarded to the treasurer, or one of the directors.

Under this system, the society flourished, the applications were numerous, the lives saved, many; and consequently, the usefulness of the Institution was very great, till about the year 1814; when a lamentable apathy seized the greater part of the members, probably increased by some base impositions, which however may be guarded against in future; and a deadly indifference attended all it's operations. The meetings were neglected, and the natural result was, the funds decayed, and there has not been one meeting held since that year.

Still however, the writer is authorized to express himself in the present tense; for the society has never been dissolved; the apparatus, &c., are generally speaking, at the places where first deposited, and the whole seems only to want a few active individuals to join the exertions of the present treasurer, *John Tweedy, esquire*, in order to again crown it with prosperity, and to bless society with it's generous aid.

MR. JOHN ALLEN'S CHARITY

Is an Institution of modern date. The founder was a dancing-master in this city, who had acquired considerable property, and dying Jan. 9th, 1747, bequeathed it to several charitable purposes, as represented in the following paragraph, which is the substance of his will; dated 5th Jan. 1747, and proved by Ann Buxton, his cousin and sole executrix, in the Prerogative Court of York, on the first day of the following month.

After naming the Trustees, the testator bequeaths £300 to the York County Hospital—£300 to the Blue Coat Boys' and Grey Coat Girls' Schools—£40 to the minister, &c. of St. Michael-le-Belfrey for the poor—£200 to the dean and chapter of St. Peter's, for to light the Minster with candles, sooner than had been done during his life. Next follow some few personal legacies, amongst his friends; and the will concludes by the said Mr. John Allen leaving all the residue of his estate, real or personal, to the above-named Ann Buxton, of York, spinster, during her life; and should she marry and have a child, or children, to the said child or children, equally, if more than one. But, should she die without issue, she was entitled to bequeath £500 as she pleased; and in case she neglected to dispose of the said £500, then adds the testator, "I give the money remaining after her decease, to Marmaduke Fothergill, Francis Drake, Thomas Matthews, Richard Farrer, William Plant, and George Heartley, (whom I do nominate and appoint Trustees of this my will, in order to receive and pay the said legacies, and to see the full execution of this my will, according to my intent and meaning, and to assist my executrix, in the performance thereof,) in trust, to erect, in some convenient place, in or near the said City of York, a Hospital, for the support and maintenance of as many poor old men, as the surplus of the estate and effects will admit of, and to put in such persons as they, or the majority of them, shall, at their discretions, think proper." And should any Trustee die, another to be chosen by the remainder, within one month of the said demise.

It appears that the executrix, Ann Buxton, afterwards married a Mr. Farrer, and the subject of the will was brought forward in the Court of Chancery, February 26, 1750—1, and is reported in *Vezey's Cases*, vol. 2, page 182. The plaintiff filed a bill in Chancery, as heir-at-law, and next of kin of the testator, "to have the will tried and set aside, on the ground of alleged fraud and imposition on testator; but if the will should be good, then to have the benefit of the charities devised therein, contrary to the statute of Mortmain." The lord chancellor ultimately dismissed the bill, without costs; and knowing that the property was but small, and that building an hospital would leave a mere trifle for the support of the inmates; determined that as "there is no direction in this will, that any part of the money should be *laid out* in building an hospital; *erect* importing *foundation* as well as *building*," it was lawful and proper to put the charity in force, without any such unnecessary expense.

Thus decided, a certain number of poor old men were first appointed to receive the benefit of the charity, April 15th, 1765; and at present the number is *eleven*, who each receive half-yearly, *six pounds*, and give, in return, a receipt for *five pounds* as the half-year's annuity, and for *one pound*, as for the rent of a room; making together £12 per annum. The income, £141 2s. chiefly from money in the 4 per cents., is likely to be improved by the sale of the property, and placing it on mortgage; so that the trustees, Wm. Gray, Thomas Wilson,

Anthony Thorpe, Richard Townend, and William Oldfield, esquires, expect shortly to be able to add one more to the number of old men, who are now rendered comfortable by this excellent charity. Mr. Newstead is their clerk, and pays the pensions; and when any of the pensioners die, the trustees appoint such other person to fill the vacancy, as they think most worthy.

WATTER'S HOSPITAL.

This charity, which is described at page 301 to 308, and which is there represented as very improperly administered, has since been, in some degree, rectified. The number of poor people who received the benefit of the charity, has already been represented as *only seven* instead of *ten*, and the income paid, but two-thirds of what it should be.

An explanation has been communicated to the writer, which is as follows: "It appears that the reduction in the number of pensioners, in *Watter's Hospital*, was in consequence of some heavy expenses in *repairs*, between twenty and thirty years ago, which *Mrs. Cholmley's* estate, was not liable to bear*; and if not deducted from the pensions, the building must have gone to ruin."

* The Cundall estate was sold off several years ago, by the late Nathaniel Cholmley, esq., and a farm of his near Whitby, was pledged to the purchaser, as a guarantee against the above payment. Mr. Cholmley's family, of course, remain liable to that payment, as before.

Mrs. Cholmley, however, highly to her credit, soon after the investigation of the subject, appointed three additional out-pensioners, and paid them a year's salary in advance; no doubt, intending to do more for the Institution, as this could certainly never be sufficient for the very great deficiency which the writer discovered, nor does it fully accord with the original design. This respectable lady has since paid the debt of nature; and the duty of restitution, therefore, devolves upon her successor, who hence has a fair opportunity of fully investigating the accounts, and of expending in improvements on the said hospital, whatever sum there may be found due to it, after deducting the expenses already alluded to.

CHURCH OF

ST. MARY, BISHOPHILL-THE-YOUNGER.

In the account of this church, pages 156 and 157, the writer has omitted to mention several benefactions, announced on tablets, &c., in the building. One of those concerning St. Catherine's Hospital, pages 508 and 509, has been alluded to; but the others are as below:

“ George Abbot, late of Caldcote, in the county of Warwick, by his last will, bearing date, the 21st day of Sept. 1647, gave £5 yearly, for ever, to maintain a Free School, to teach petty boys and girls, of the poor of this parish, to read English perfectly, and 30s. yearly for ever, for the providing those poor children School Books and Catechisms; and the overplus of the 30s. to be bestowed in Bibles, to such poor people as will not imbezel them; and the sum of £5 to be paid by equal portions to a school-master or mistress, the last week in May and November, half-yearly, and the 30s. in one sum the last of May, to the minister of St. Martin's, in Micklegate; and the said minister to oversee

sometimes the said school; and gives him power to displace either master or mistress that shall be negligent, and to put in others, as he thinks fit. And the said £6. 10s. to be paid out of his house and lands in *Cerubrough*, unto the use of the poor children of the said parish."

The above is regularly administered; the school being taught by a poor old widow woman and her daughter. The following, however, is not so well attended to.

"Ann Wright, of the city of York, spinster, did give a house in St. Martin's Lane, in this parish, unto the minister and churchwardens of this parish for ever, who shall permit a poor Freeman's widow, or a poor Freeman's daughter, to dwell in the said house *rent-free*; such widow or Freeman's daughter, keeping the said house in sufficient repair."

The house, however, seems to have been neglected, and suffered to go out of repair; for on another table, is inscribed:

"Peregrine Laseelles, esq., Lieutenant-General of all his Majesty's forces, by his will, dated the first day of October, 1768, gave to the poor of this parish, the sum of *twenty pounds*, which money was applied towards rebuilding the parish house in *St. Martin's-Lane*; and the yearly sum of *twenty shillings*, for the interest thereof, is to be paid out of the rents of the said house, and distributed amongst the poor, in bread, by the minister and churchwardens."

This house is consequently now rented from the parish, by a person who has *no interest* in the original design; and hence we see the nature of the charity completely *perverted*. If the parish had suffered the building to be neglected, a duty certainly devolved on it to do the needful repairs, without any deviation from the intention of the person who gave the building; and hence further investigation seems requisite.

There is but one more benefaction here announced, which the writer will notice : A Mr. Pickard, of Brereton, in Staffordshire, gave a house in 1710, situate in Micklegate, to the city of York, in trust, the yearly rent to be given to the poor of this parish in bread, viz : a *one penny loaf* each, every Sunday, to those who attend the service, constantly. The house is now occupied as a public-house, known by the sign of "*The Coach and Horses*;" and the rent has been so much augmented, that it was considered more than could be given away in the manner required by the original donor. Hence a doubt lately arose as to the disposing of the overplus ; and the corporation and the parish disagreeing on the subject, some proceedings in Chancery were the ultimate result ; in which the latter is likely to succeed.

HIGH-OUSEGATE.

At page 149, of vol. 1, it is remarked that Charles I. dined with the lord mayor, Nov. 21, 1641, whom he knighted *Sir Christopher Croft*, and also knighted the recorder. The dining-room in which the king was entertained, is still preserved, and little altered from its original state ; but it is at present used by Messrs. Hearon and Dale, wholesale tea-dealers in High-Ousegate, as a warehouse. In one of the windows, are represented in stained glass, the royal arms of England, the arms of the city of York, and also the arms of the *Old Hans Company*, already alluded to ; the latter bearing the date, 1575.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

York returns two representatives to parliament; and the present members are *The Hon. Lawrence Dundas*, and *Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart., F.A.S.*; the former is in the *Whig* and the latter in the *Tory* interest.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The writer having, in the course of this work, given an account of all the charitable and humane societies in York, may possibly be expected to notice those for the dissemination of religious knowledge. There is in this city an

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY,

Of which the Hon. Lawrence Dundas is president; and connected with this, are two Branch Societies; one at EASINGWOLD, and one at MALTON. We have also a

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Of which the Rev. Wm. Richardson is patron, and Wm. Gray, esq. is the president. They both have met with great encouragement, are aided by *Juvenile Societies*, and are all in a very flourishing condition.

Other religious bodies in York, also have Institutions of this kind; and amongst them, the society of *Wesleyan Methodists* may be said to stand the foremost.

Periodical and very crowded meetings of all the above societies are regularly held; at which reports of proceedings, finances, &c., are publicly read; and such re-

marks made, as may be thought most calculated to feed the flame of holy ardour, and to promote the cause of religious feeling, extensive usefulness, and human happiness.

NEW OUSE-BRIDGE.

In the account of this erection, page 197 to 206, some sentiments are given relative to a deviation in it's construction, from the original plan. Since they were written, a meeting of the commissioners has been held, and the accuracy of them has been in some degree confirmed, by the contracted plan being a little more extended, but certainly not so much so as to render the remarks inapplicable to the present arrangement.

At this latter meeting it was determined, that the span of the *centre arch*, at the springing, should be 75 feet, and that the arch should rise 22 ft. 6 inches—The span of each *side arch*, 64 ft. and they rise 20ft. Soffit of the arches, 43 ft. Width of the bridge, within the battlements, 40 ft. and 43 ft. out and out. The *pathways* 5 ft. 6 in. each, leaving a road way of 29 ft. Still, however, the dead walls on each side remain, instead of open balustrades, which not only obstruct the prospect, but present a very dangerous temptation for boys to run on the top, which they already do, at the great risk of their lives.

Under this arrangement, a contract was immediately entered into, and the whole is to be completed in December, 1819. Indeed, at the present moment, 27 ft.

towards the 43 ft. are already finished. This half of the bridge was opened on the first of January last, (1818,) by a formal procession of the six royal mail coaches, in the presence of the magistrates and their solicitor, who declared the road to be public; and the principal object of general anxiety now, is the removal of the *Toll*, which is certainly very injurious to the city.

THE YORK GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY

Not having yet been noticed, deserves a little attention here; particularly as the *Assay Office* connected with it, is the only relic of the *Mint* which we have already described as having been once established in York.

In the 12th of William III., an act was passed for amending former acts to appoint *Wardens* and *Assay-Masters*, for assaying wrought plate, in the cities of London, York, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, and Norwich; the only places in England, where gold and silver could then be assayed and stamped. In the first year of queen Ann, however, Newcastle-upon-Tyne was incorporated with the same powers. Birmingham and Sheffield have also *Assay Offices*, but they are for silver only.

By the preceding legislative enactment, it was commanded that the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, who having served a regular apprenticeship, were free of, and inhabiting, any of those cities, should be incorporated into a company, and be called the company of Goldsmiths, or *wardens and assayers* of each such said city. Thus

formed, they were authorized to elect *two wardens* yearly, and to appoint an *assay-master*, or *assayer*, for each company; which *assay-master* is obliged to take an oath before the chief magistrate of the city, that he will act in conformity with the several legislative enactments.

This officer is under the direction of the wardens, and has an office appointed, where the manufacturers of gold and silver articles, must send their goods for his inspection and trial, relative to their respective qualities. If any articles thus sent, are found to be deficient of the regular standard, it is lawful for the wardens or assay-master, to destroy such articles, but not until the deficiency has been fully ascertained by three separate assays. The old standard for gold, is 22 *carrats* fine, and the new, 18 *carrats*: Silver 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, viz: to every 11 oz. 2 dwt. of pure virgin silver, there are 18 dwt. of alloy; which alloy renders it of the same quality as the coin of the realm.

Consonant with the said acts of parliament, a note is sent with every parcel of plate, containing a list of all the articles, their separate and total weight, the year, the day of the month, and the christian and surname of the manufacturer. This to be delivered at the assay office, by nine o'clock in the morning; and the assay-master is obliged to weigh the articles, and if according to the standard, after the manufacturer's initials are marked with a punch, and the articles entered in the company's books, the assay-master must stamp a *Lion passant*, *King's head*,

Leopard's head, and *the arms of the city*; also a numerical letter, denoting the year in which the plate was manufactured; and the whole must be ready for delivery to the owner, by *five* the same evening.

The assay days are *Tuesday* and *Friday*, in every week; and a duty is paid of *one shilling and sixpence* per oz. for silver, and *seventeen shillings* per oz. for gold. The charge of the assay master, for his trouble, must not, however, exceed *sixpence* in every pound, troy weight; but it is lawful for him to detain *eight grains* from every such pound of silver; the weight being taken whilst the plate is in an unfinished state, and consequently much heavier than when it is completed. No fancy article need be stamped; only gold rings, mourning rings, watch cases, cups, buttons, &c.

The present assay-master, resides and has his office in *Feasegate*. A clerk is also appointed to keep the accounts, who receives a certain per centage out of the duty. The members, with the wardens, assay-master, and clerk, meet quarterly, to regulate and balance the accounts, and to attend to the general business of the company; such as forming bye-laws for themselves, appointing an assay-master, clerk, &c.

This privilege which York, with the other places enjoys, is not only highly beneficial to the revenue of the country; but prevents a system of gross fraud, which would otherwise be practised upon the public, and injure both society in general, and the honest tradesman in particular.

LADY CONYNGHAM'S CHARITIES.

The author is indebted to the kind and liberal conduct of W. Gray, esq., for full information respecting the charities in which he is concerned ; and by the same gentleman he has been informed, since the remark in page 656, that extracts from the will of the Right Hon. Ellen Countess Dowager Conyngham, dated 13th August, 1814, and registered in London, were in the hands of the recorder. On application to R. Sinclair, esq., he very politely permitted an inspection ; and the particulars are as follow :

The archbishop, dean, and recorder of York, are left in trust, for the distribution of all the charities ; the legacy duty and all other expenses, are payable out of the personal estate. The charities may be thus enumerated :

ANNUITIES TO WIDOWS
OF POOR CLERGYMEN, IN YORKSHIRE.

The sum of £8000, in the three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, is left to the Executors, for the purpose of paying certain annual sums to her servants, &c., out of the dividends ; but as the said annuitants die, all the money more than sufficient for the payment of the remainder, is to be transferred to the trustees of the charities, *in trust*, to pay and distribute the dividends from time to time, as the same shall become due, after paying thereout the expense of Powers of Attorney, Broker's Commission, and all other incidental expenses of the said trust, in annuities of £20 a-piece, unto such

poor indigent and distressed *Widows of poor deceased Clergymen*, of, or who resided in, the county of York, as the archbishop, dean, and recorder, for the time being, or any two of them, shall think fit objects to receive the same; to be paid by two equal half-yearly portions, when and as such dividends shall become due, and be received.

And, whenever there shall remain a proportion of such dividends, not amounting to an annuity of £20, the same to be paid unto *some other such poor indigent and distressed Widow* as aforesaid, until the annuity to such widow can by the means aforesaid, be increased or augmented to £20 a year: so that such remaining sum less than £20, shall always be paid to the widow last elected. The whole to be paid to such poor widows respectively, during their lives. Should however any one of them act improperly, whilst receiving this bounty, the trustees have power to transfer her annuity to another.

ANNUITIES TO TEN POOR CLERGYMEN, IN YORKSHIRE.

The same lady bequeathed to the same trustees, the sum of £6666 13s. 4d., Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities: *in trust*; to distribute the annual dividends, deducting expenses as before, in *annuities* of £20 each, to *Ten poor Clergymen*, who shall respectively be in possession of only one Living under the yearly value of £100, and which Living shall be situate in the county of York, as such archbishop, dean, and recorder, or any two of them, shall elect, as fit objects to receive the same; to

be paid half-yearly, during the life of each ; and expenses to be deducted from the allowance of the clergyman last elected. And when any of them are promoted, or act improperly, the annuity to be transferred to another.

ANNUITIES TO SIX

POOR WOMEN, RESIDING IN YORK.

The Executors are ordered to transfer £2000, Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, to the aforesaid trustees, in trust; to distribute the annual dividends thereof, after deducting expenses, in *annuities of ten pounds* each, unto *Six poor indigent Widows, or Unmarried Women*, being 50 years of age, or upwards, residing in *York*, and not respectively possessed of the sum of £50 ; to be elected by the trustees, and the money paid half-yearly ; any expenses, to be deducted from the woman's salary last elected. This annuity to continue to each for life, unless any of them should become possessed of property, or act improperly whilst receiving it; in either of which cases, the annuity to be transferred to another. There is also a desire expressed in a codicil, that an old servant of the deceased, residing in *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, should be one of the annuitants, though not a resident in *York*, as expressed in this part of the will.

LADY CONYNGHAM'S BEQUESTS

Mentioned in former parts of this volume, arise from £3000, Three per Cent. Old South Sea Annuities, bequeathed to the said trustees, to distribute the dividends

half-yearly, deducting expenses in equal proportions, as below :

	£.
TO ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, near Micklegate-Bar, per annum	25
— ST. CATHERINE'S DO., on the Mount	10
— MIDDLETON'S DO., Skeldergate	40
— MASON'S DO., Colliergate	15

HAUGHTON'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

Having omitted this Institution before, the writer has here to remark, that the founder, Wm. Haughton, esquire, was originally a dancing-master in York, but afterwards retired to Cold Bath Fields, in the county of Middlesex, where he died ; and bequeathed by will, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, June 12, 1773, to the lord mayor and recorder of York, also to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of *St. Crux*, in this city, the sum of £1300, *in trust* ; to be placed out on good security, and the interest of it to be paid to a schoolmaster, of, or near the said parish, to be nominated by the trustees, and removable on neglect of duty, for educating *twenty poor children of the said parish* to read and write English.

He also left to the said schoolmaster, in conjunction with other charitable Institutions in York, payable on the demise of thirteen annuitants, the yearly sum of £390, arising from the capital of £13,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols.

The annuitants are now all dead, and the Rev. John Overton, the present master of the school, receives a salary of about £200 per annum from the charity.

The school-house is near the church of St. Crux; and being erected by the former schoolmaster, Mr. O. pays a trifling rent for it to his widow. The Institution not being confined to the charity boys, several others are taught under Mr. Overton; by which the income is considerably augmented.

Mr. Haughton also left large sums of money to the several charities in York: amongst them was a bequest of £500, the interest of which was to be devoted to paying the rents of *ten poor women* in the parish of St. Crux. With those several sums, the capital stock of £7992 was purchased at three different times, in the years 1778 and 1779, in the Three per Cent. Consol. Annuities, in the names of the then archbishop, dean, and recorder of York, to apply the dividends thereof accordingly.

He also bequeathed for *forty tradesmen*, or other persons, ten in each ward, by way of loan without interest, £1000; but subject to a deduction of the charges of establishing the will against the suit of the next of kin; which reduced the same to £232 6s.

MIDDLETON'S HOSPITAL, SKELDERGATE.

In the account of this alms-house, page 170, it is stated that by an unfortunate circumstance, the income to each inmate was reduced to *three pounds*. This should have been *three pounds nine shillings*; and the augmentation which is afterwards alluded to, was produced by the liberality of Thomas Norfolk, gent., who was sheriff of

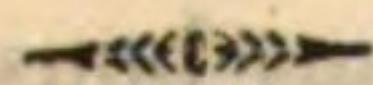
York in 1741, and who bequeathed the sum of *two hundred pounds* to this hospital.

LITTLE ST. PETERS, NEAR YORK.

At the village of Skelton, four miles from York, is a parish church, called *Little St. Peters*, much noticed by the admirers of early English architecture; and supposed to have been originally built in the time of archbishop Walter de Grey, about 1227. But as the writer has not, in other similar cases, given descriptions beyond the city and suburbs; an account of this interesting object must be reserved for a future publication; embracing a wider extent.

FAIRS IN YORK.

It has already been observed, that the principal weekly market now held in York, is on Saturday; but there is also a market for swine, held every Wednesday, near Foss-Bridge; and at page 343, is given an account of the *Wool Market**; also at page 344, is described the *Leather Fair*; and in page 437, are particulars of the *Line Fair*. There are likewise several great annual

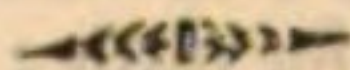


* By an Act of Parliament procured in the reign of Henry VIII., see vol. 1, page 73, it appears there was a considerable Woollen Manufacture in this city, prior to that time; and it even continued much later. The preamble to the said act was as follows: "Whereas the city of York, being one of the ancientest and greatest citties within the realme of England, before this tyme hath been maynteyned and upholden by divers and sundry handicraftes there used, and most principally by making and wearing of coverlets and coverings for beds, and thereby a

fairs, for cattle, &c., held here and in the suburbs; three of those are always on the ground out of Bootham-Bar, called *The Horse Fair*, and are designed for the sale of all sorts of cattle, cloth, &c., as follow:

Whitsun-Monday Fair, and *St. Peter's Fair*, are under the direction of the sheriffs of the city; who formerly rode into each fair, arrayed in their official robes, and attended by their proper officers; one of whom always made the following proclamation: "The sheriffs of the city, in his majesty's name, do strictly charge and command, that all and every person or persons whatsoever, that do buy or exchange any horses, geldings, mares, colts, or fillies, in this fair, shall enter the same in a book kept for that purpose, at a booth, at the east end of the fair, by one appointed by the said sheriffs, noting down the name, surname, and dwelling places of the buyers and sellers, and the prices of the goods, bought and sold, and such other things as are appointed by the statute, in that case made and provided; upon pain and peril that shall fall thereon, &c. God save the king." This proclamation is now generally made by the under-sheriff, with the officers.

Lammas Fair is held at the same place, and is called *The Bishop's Fair*, the archbishop having the jurisdiction of it. It commences at three o'clock in the afternoon prior to *Lammas Day*; and the commencement is announced by the tolling of a bell at St. Michael's church, Spurriergate; at which time, the sheriffs of the city resign their authority to the archbishop of York, his bailiff, or other substitute, by delivering up their white rods. The fair continues till three o'clock in the afternoon after *Lammas-Day*; when the same bell is again tolled as a signal for the re-delivery of the sheriffs' rods, and power, and the ceremony is commenced and concluded with a treat. During this fair, the sheriffs cannot arrest any person, within the city and suburbs; nor can any judicial process be executed during that time, except by the archbishop's bailiff.



great number of the inhabitants and people of the said city and suburbs thereof, and other places within the county of York, have been daily set on work in spinning, dying, carding, and weaving, of the said coverlets, &c." The act is still in force, but the manufacture is quite discontinued. The wool trade has, however, flourished in York to so late a period, that some very old persons yet living, remember wool-packs being ranged in the street, nearly the whole length of Micklegate.

At Lammas fair, the archbishop holds a court of **"Pyepowder,"* and a jury is impanelled from *Wistow*, a village within the archbishop's liberty, which jury determines all disputes, &c., that occur in the fair. His Grace, till within about four or five years, also received a *toll* at each entrance to the city, for all cattle coming to the fair, and also on their return, if sold; and for all articles brought through any gate of the city, of the value of *one shilling*, viz. :

Every beast to be sold, <i>one penny</i> .	Every other thing, to be sold, in any
— led horse, mare, &c., <i>twopence</i> .	wallet, maund, basket, cloth bag, or
— twenty sheep, <i>fourpence</i> .	port-mantua, to the value of twelve,
— horse pack of wares, <i>fourpence</i> .	pence, <i>one penny</i> ."
— load of hay, <i>fourpence</i> .	

And the buyers of the said articles were also obliged to pay the tolls, on their return.

Several other fairs for cattle, &c., are held in Walmgate, Fossgate, Colliergate, Petergate, and the Pavement, as follow ;

All-Souls Fair, commonly called *Soulmas Fair*, November 14, for horses and horned cattle.

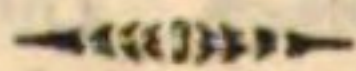
Candlemas Fair, for all sorts of cattle, is held on the Thursday before Old Candlemas-Day ; by charter, from Charles I.

Fortnight Fairs—These fairs, for horned cattle and sheep, are held by charter in the 32d of Elizabeth, between Palm-Sunday and Christmas, and commence on the *second Thursday* after Palm-Sunday.

Horse Shows.—These are on Monday in the August Race-Week, Michaelmas, and during the first *whole week* before Christmas. The last is of considerable importance, is held out of Micklegate-Bar, displays horses of the very best breed; and is often attended by dealers even from the Continent of Europe.

Martinmas Fair, November 23, for cattle ; and it is also the *Statute Fair*, for hiring of servants ; great numbers of whom stand in the Pavement, for the purpose.

Palm-Sunday Fair, held on the Thursday before Old Palm-Sunday.



* Or *PIED POWDRE*, *Dusty Feet*, a court held in fairs to redress disorders committed in them.

CARRIERS, WHO INN AT YORK,

With their Days of Arrival and Departure.

Aberford—John Brown, Leopard, Coppergate, Saturday morning; returns in the afternoon. And Joseph Seaner, White Dog, St. Saviourgate, Saturday morning; returns in the afternoon.

Appleton-Roebuck.—W. Backhouse and W. Taylor, Elephant and Castle, Skeldergate, Saturday morning; return in the afternoon.

Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Burton, Derby, and Chesterfield.—William Dawson, Newcombe's, Fossgate; and Edward Warrington, at A. Wilson's, Coppergate; Tuesday and Saturday afternoons; return Wednesday and Sunday mornings.

Bridlington and Kilham.—John Knaggs, A. Wilson's, Coppergate; and James Bayes, Newcombe's, Fossgate, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings; return at three in the afternoon.

Bedale, Middleham, Kendal, Richmond, &c.—Henry Fisher, Fleece, Pavement, Thursday noon; returns on Friday morning, early.

Bedale, &c.—T. Blackburne, arrives at S. Craggs's, Coppergate, Tuesday and Friday; returns in the afternoon.

Bubwith and Howden.—R. Clegg, arrives at Mrs. Rothwell's, Fossgate, & Robin Hood, Castlegate, every Friday evening; returns on Saturday morning.

Driffild and Nafferton.—John Knaggs, A. Wilson's, Coppergate, Wednesday and Friday mornings; returns at noon.

Doncaster, Nottingham, Birmingham, Walsall, &c.—Wm. Eyre, at S. Craggs's, Coppergate, Monday and Friday afternoons; returns Tuesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock.

Easingwold.—Samuel Balmbrough, White Swan Petergate, Saturday morning; returns at noon.

Easingwold, Thirsk, Northallerton, &c.—R. Pickersgill, at S. Craggs's, Coppergate, Tuesday and Friday mornings; returns at six o'clock.

Helmsley.—William Simpson, Newcombe's, Fossgate, Monday and Thursday nights; returns early on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Helpsby—Christopher Pickard, Elephant and Castle, Skeldergate, every Saturday morning; returns at noon.

Howden.—J. Downey, Horse Shoe, Coppergate, arrives on Thursday evening; returns on Friday morning early.

Hull, Weighton, North and South Cave, and Beverley.—Thomas Crawford, at A. Wilson's, Coppergate, Tuesday and Friday; returns Wednesday and Saturday noons.

Hovingham.—George Suffield, Fleece, Pavement, arrives every Saturday morning; returns at noon.

Hull, Beverley, and Weighton.—Thomas Newcombe, at his own Warehouse, goes and comes daily.

Hovingham, Stonegrave, Nunnington, and the neighbourhood within five miles.—William Canny, Little Shambles, every Monday and Thursday mornings.

Knaresborough and Harrogate.—J. Yates, Blue Bell, Micklegate, Monday and Thursday nights; returns Tuesday and Friday mornings at eleven.

Kirkbymoorside.—Wrightson, Fleece, Pavement, Monday and Thursday afternoons; returns Tuesday and Friday mornings, early.

Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.—John Hartley, Wilson's, Coppergate, every morning, Sunday excepted; returns at two in the afternoon.

London.—Deacon and Co., Swinegate; and J. Hartley and Co., Wilson's, Coppergate, every morning, Sunday excepted; the former returns at seven in the morning, the latter at three in the afternoon.

Malton and Scarborough.—S. Craggs's, Coppergate, Monday and Thursday mornings; returns Tuesday and Friday, at twelve.

Manchester.—Welch and Sons, Newcombe's, Fossgate, every morning, Sundays excepted; returns at two o'clock.

Manchester, Liverpool, &c.—Hartley and Co., S. Craggs's, Coppergate, every morning, Sunday excepted; returns same days.

Newcastle, Darlington, Durham, and all parts of Cumberland and Scotland.—Pickersgill's Post Waggons, S. Craggs's, Coppergate, Tuesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock; returns same day.

Ouseburn, &c.—Thomas Hansom, White Swan, Pavement, Saturday morning; returns at noon.

Pontefract.—William Dawson, T. Newcombe's, Fossgate, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; returns Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday. And John Morley, at the Black Horse, Pavement, Thursday night; returns on Friday morning.

Preston, Skipton, Otley, and Settle.—Edward Brumfitt, Newcombe's, Fossgate, Wednesday morning; returns at noon.

Pocklington.—Wm. Giles, Wilson's, Coppergate, Wednesday and Saturday

- mornings; returns same days at noon. And — Horsley, Newcombe's, Fossgate, Thursday and Saturday mornings; returns at noon.
- Scarborough*.—S. Craggs's, Coppergate, from her own Warehouse; Thomas Burniston, Newcombe's, Fossgate, Tuesday and Friday mornings; returns same days at noon.
- Sheffield and Rotherham*.—Warrington, Wilson's, Coppergate, Tuesday and Saturday afternoon; returns Wednesday and Sunday mornings.
- Sheffield and Rotherham*.—William Dawson, Newcombe's, Fossgate, Tuesday and Saturday afternoons; returns Wednesday and Sunday mornings.
- Stokesley, Stockton, and Guisborough*.—G. and T. Peacock, S. Craggs's, Coppergate, Wednesday and Saturday mornings; returns at noon.
- Thirsk, Northallerton, &c.*—J. Wilkinson, Black Bull, Thursday-Market, Tuesday and Saturday mornings; returns at noon.
- Thorp-Arch and Wetherby*.—J. Lockart, Elephant and Castle, Skeldergate, Wednesday and Saturday mornings; returns at noon.
- Wetherby*.—James Burnley, Pack Horse, Skeldergate, Tuesday and Saturday mornings; returns same days.
- Whitby and Pickering*.—Andrew Allen, Wilson's, Coppergate, Wednesday night; returns Thursday noon.

STAGE COACHES

To and from York, with the Hours of Arrival and Departure, &c.

TAVERN, ST. HELEN'S SQUARE,

Where Passengers and Parcels are regularly forwarded daily, to all Parts of the Kingdom, by the following Coaches, viz :

To *London*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at half past eleven o'clock, through Grantham, Stamford, Royston, and Ware, and arrives at the Bull and Mouth Inn, London, at five o'clock the second morning.

To *Liverpool*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at three quarters past eleven o'clock, through Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Warrington, and arrives at the Talbot Inn, Liverpool, at six o'clock in the evening.

To *Newcastle*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at twelve o'clock, through Northallerton, Darlington, and Durham, and arrives at the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle, by eleven o'clock next day.

To *Hull*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at twelve o'clock, through Market-Weighton and Beverley, and arrives at the Cross Keys, Hull, by five o'clock next morning.

* To *Shields*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at twelve o'clock, through Thirsk, Yarm, Stockton, Sunderland, and arrives at the Golden Lion, South Shields, by one o'clock the next day.

* To *Whitby*, the ROYAL MAIL, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday night, at twelve o'clock, and arrives at the Angel Inn, Whitby, by nine o'clock next morning.

* To *Scarbro'*, the ROYAL MAIL, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, and arrives at the Bell Inn, Scarborough, by seven o'clock in the morning.

To *Cambridge* and *Newmarket*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at half-past eleven o'clock, through Doncaster, Newark, and Huntingdon, and arrives at Newmarket the next evening, at twelve o'clock.

To *Manchester*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at twelve o'clock, through Rochdale and Littlebro', and arrives at the Bridgewater Arms, Manchester, next day, by twelve o'clock.

To *Edinbro'*, the ROYAL MAIL, every evening at half-past twelve o'clock, through Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, Press, Dunbar, and arrives at the Bull Inn, Edinbro', at six o'clock on the second morning.

To *London*, the OLD HIGHFLYER, every morning at seven o'clock, through Doncaster, Grantham, Stamford, and arrives at the White Horse Inn, Fetter-Lane, London, next day, by half-past one o'clock.

To *Manchester*, the ECLIPSE, only Four Inside Post Coach, every morning at six o'clock, through Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, and arrives at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester, by six the same evening.—Passengers by this coach may engage places for Wakefield, Barnsley, and Liverpool.

To *Hull*, the TRAFALGAR, every morning at seven o'clock, through Market-Weighton, Beverley, and arrives at the Cross Keys Inn, Hull, by twelve o'clock the same day.

* To *Newcastle*, the HIGHFLYER, every morning at eight o'clock, through Easingwold, Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, and Durham, and arrives at the Turf Hotel, Newcastle, by eight o'clock the same evening.

To *Sheffield and Birmingham*, the COMMANDER in CHIEF, every morning at seven o'clock, and arrives at Sheffield by three o'clock the same day.

* To *London*, the WELLINGTON, every evening at eleven o'clock, through Ferrybridge, Doncaster, Stamford, and arrives at the Bull and Mouth Inn, London, the second morning at eight o'clock.

To *Nottingham*, the ROYAL FORRESTER, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, and arrives at Nottingham the same evening at six o'clock.

To *Newcastle and Edinburgh*, the WELLINGTON, every evening at half-past nine o'clock, through Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, and Durham, and arrives at the Turf Hotel, Newcastle, next morning by ten o'clock, and the second day at the Bull Inn, Edinburgh.

Extra Coaches to all parts, at any hour of the day.

Those marked thus *, alternately from the Tavern and Black Swan.

THE BLACK SWAN GENERAL COACH-OFFICE, CONEY-STREET,

Where Passengers and Parcels are regularly forwarded daily, to all Parts of the Kingdom, by the following Coaches, viz :

To *London*, the LORD NELSON, every morning at seven o'clock, through Doncaster, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Eaton, &c., and arrives at the Saracen's Head, Snow-Hill, London, by two o'clock the following day, with only four Coachmen and one Guard throughout. Fare, inside from York to London, £3 13s. 6d. Outside to ditto, £1 13s.

To *Manchester and Liverpool*, the WELLINGTON, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives in Leeds by half past nine, Wakefield at eleven, Huddersfield at one, and Manchester by six o'clock the same evening.

To *Hull*, the ROCKINGHAM, Four Inside Coach, every morning at eleven o'clock, and arrives at the Cross Keys, Hull, by five o'clock.

To *Leeds*, the OLD TRUE BLUE, every afternoon at a quarter before two o'clock, to the Golden Lion Inn, Leeds, by five o'clock.

* To *Edinburgh*, the HIGHFLYER, every morning at eight o'clock, through Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, Durham. &c., and arrives at Loftus's, Turf Hotel, Newcastle, by eight o'clock in the evening.

To *Nottingham*, the LORD NELSON, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, and arrives at Nottingham early the same evening.

To *Hull*, the TRAFALGAR, every day at a quarter before two o'clock, and arrives at the Bull and Sun, and George Inns, Hull, by seven o'clock.

* To *London*, the WELLINGTON, every evening at eleven o'clock, through Doncaster, Stamford, Huntingdon, &c., and arrives at the Bull and Mouth, in London, by eight o'clock the second morning.

* To *Shields*, the MAIL, every evening at twelve o'clock, through Stockton, Sunderland, &c., and arrives in Shields, by two o'clock in the afternoon.

To *Scarborough*, the OLD TRUE BLUE, every morning at ten o'clock, during the Season, and arrives at the Bell and Bull Inns, Scarborough, by five o'clock.

* To *Whitby*, the MAIL, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday evening, at twelve o'clock, through Malton, Pickering, &c., and arrives at the Angel Inn, Whitby, by nine o'clock in the morning.

To *Sheffield and Birmingham*, the LORD NELSON, every morning at seven o'clock, and arrives at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield, by four o'clock.

To *Liverpool*, the BLUE, every day at a quarter before two o'clock, through Leeds, Halifax, Bolton, &c.

* To *Scarborough*, the MAIL, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evening, at twelve o'clock, and arrives at the Blue Bell Inn, Scarborough, by seven o'clock in the morning.

* To *Newcastle, Edinburgh, &c.*, the WELLINGTON, every evening at half-past nine o'clock, and arrives at Loftus's, Turf Hotel, Newcastle, by ten o'clock the next morning.

To *Harrogate*, the ACCOMMODATION, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, during the Season, through Green-Hammerton, Knaresbrough, &c., leaves Harrogate at three o'clock the same day, and arrives in York by seven in the evening.

To *Oxford*, the LORD NELSON, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at seven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Oxford by four o'clock the next afternoon,

Those marked thus *, alternately from the Black Swan and Tavern.

Also from the RED LION,

Near MONK-BAR.

The Malton Diligence, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at half-past seven in the morning; arrives at the Black Horse Inn, Malton, at half-past ten, and returns at three the same afternoon.

The Helmsley Diligence, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at the hour of seven; arrives at the Black Swan, Helmsley, about eleven, and returns about two the same afternoon.

In addition to the above, there is usually during every Season, a Coach or Diligence runs between York and Bridlington; and during the last summer, several coaches run from *Leeds* to Mr. Hardcastle's, the White Swan Inn, and to Mrs. Batty's, the King's Arms Inn, York; but those have been discontinued; and their revival during the approaching Scarborough Season, is very uncertain.

Besides the regular Coaches and Carriers to and from York, there are a Steam Packet, and several ordinary Packet Boats; but those are all enumerated in the account of the rivers Ouse and Foss, at the end of the first volume.

POULTERERS

WHO ATTEND AT THE YORK MARKETS.

Bishop-Wilton.—Abraham Rogerson, and Wm. Gilead, White Swan, Pavement.

Barnby-Moor.—John Wryde, King's Arms, Fossgate.

Bulmer.—John North, and George Jeffreys, White Horse, Coppergate.

Burbith.—Robert Clegg, Robin Hood, Castlegate.

Catton.—Joseph Gate, King's Arms, Fossgate.

Easingwold.—Christopher Johnson, Leopard, Pavement.

Everingham.—Thomas Triffit, White Swan, Pavement.

Kirkbymoorside.—Isaac Pilmore, Black Horse, Pavement.

Pocklington.—B. T. and W. Giles, White Horse, Coppergate.

Riccall.—Mrs. Carr, White Horse, Coppegate.

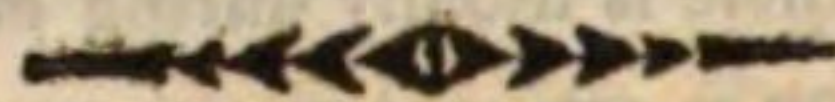
Seaton-Ross.—John Craven, King's Arms, Fossgate; and Thomas Batty, Fleece, Pavement.

Strensall.—Richard Midgley, White Horse, Coppergate.

Tollerton.—Robert Plowman, Sand-Hill, Goodramgate.

Warter.—George Jackson, White Horse, Coppergate.

✠ The Poulterers travel a circuit of eight or nine miles round their respective places of abode.



ERRATA to VOL. II.

Page	Line	Printed.	Should be Read.
15	19	which is	which are
26	1	(and in some few other places) scite	site
50	23	fabrick	fabric
182	15	Unitarian Persuasion	Protestant Dissenters
239	2 & 3	Rev. George Brown	add, Note. Since deceased
273	25	Sir Robert Walter	Sir Robert Watter
445	11	A. Thorp, esq.	A. Thorpe, esq.

INDEX

TO

THE SECOND VOLUME.

The various Institutions in York, if not mentioned under the respective Names, will be found under the following heads:—CHARITIES and CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—CHARITY SCHOOLS—HOSPITALS and ALMS-HOUSES, &c.—and MONASTERIES, &c.

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